FBIS DAILY REPORT

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DECLARATION ON REGIONAL UNITY SIGNED IN PANAMA

PA122355 Paris AFP in Spanish 0026 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] Bogota, 11 Oct (AFP) -- The presidents of Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Panama, and Nicaragua, [as published] and the Venezuelan and Mexican foreign ministers today made an appeal for Latin America's unity, the strengthening of democracy and peace, and a dialogue to solve the foreign debt problems. A joint declaration, signed in Panama City on the occasion of the inauguration of Nicolas Ardito Barletta, the new Panamanian president, was released by the Colombian presidency tonight.

According to the declaration, the statement "expressed their viewpoints regarding the condition and perspectives of the regional and world situation, and reiterated their deep conviction that liberty, peace, and justice, which are essential for the peoples' full development, can be strengthened only through representative democracy as an irreplaceable form of government." The document added: "On analyzing Central America's current situation in view of the latest events, the statesmen expressed their satisfaction over the outcome of the conference held in San Jose during which a new structure for political and economic dialogue between Europe and Central America was established. This new structure will reinforce the cooperation required under the current circumstances."

The document continued: "The statesmen considered of the utmost importance that the EEC ministers have reaffirmed their devotion to the cause of peace, democracy, security, economic and social development, and political stability in Central America." The document also stressed: "On examining the latest progress achieved in the process of rapprochement for peace sponsored by the Contadora Group's tremendous efforts, the statesmen agreed that the revised Contadora Document is a feasible instrument for the Central American countries to achieve lasting peace in the region and set the conditions for their political stability and the consolidation of democratic processes required by their peoples."

Through the declaration the statesmen also "expressed their joy over the solution of the feud between Argentina and Chile through the wise and well-carried out mediation of His Holiness Pope John Paul II. This fact clearly demonstrates the need for respect for and confidence in the peaceful solution of controversies, which is an integral and fundamental part of the UN and OAS charters." In addition, the statesmen pointed out: "Adherence to and strict compliance with these purposes and principles as a guarantee for peaceful coexistence is more necessary today than ever." The statesmen also expressed their satisfaction over "the resumption of relations between Guatemala and Spain, thus reaffirming the friendship between the two sister nations." The document added that the statesmen "reiterated their support for the Quito declaration against drug trafficking and their unwillingness to devise mechanisms and repressive actions against this crime within international forums."

Regarding the foreign debt problem, the declaration stresses: "The signatories agreed that the Latin American crisis has slowed down and, in various cases, bogged down the region's economic and social development. This crisis also constitutes a danger for the area's political stability." The statesmen said that Latin America's indebtedness has reached levels so significant for Latin America and the world economy that this problem must be faced politically thorugh a direct dialogue among the debtor countries' governments, creditor countries' governments, and international organizations involved.

"Regarding the continent's current crisis, the statesmen stressed the importance of economic cooperation between developing countries and reiterated their support for the determinations taken regarding this cooperation during the third meeting of the intergovernmental follow-up committee of the Caracas Plan held in Cartagena. This committee is an important instrument for achieving our peoples' collective self-sufficiency."

Finally, the statesmen "acknowledged and pointed out the growing importance of the Latin American Economic System, SELA, and reasserted that this is the proper forum for regional coordination and cooperation. They agreed to actively cooperate toward strengthening the system." The declaration was signed by Guatemalan head of state Oscar Mejia Victores, Colombian President Belisario Betancur, Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge, Nicaragua's Sergio Ramirez, Panamanian President Nicolas Ardito Barletta, and Venezuelan and Mexican Foreign Ministers Isidro Morales Paul and Bernardo Sepulveda.

CONTADORA MINISTERS TO GIVE DOCUMENT TO POPE

PA121530 Paris AFP in Spanish 0154 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] Santo Domingo, 11 Oct (AFP) -- Colombian Foreign Minister Augusto Ramirez Ocampo and Venezuelan Foreign Minister Isidro Morales Paul will present the Contadora Document for Peace and Cooperation to Pope John Paul II tomorrow, an official source announced in Santo Domingo tonight. It has also been reported that the two ministers of the Contadora Group (which also includes Mexico and Panama) will meet with the pope in the morning. They will meet with Dominican President Salvador Jorge Blanco in the afternoon, the source added.

CHILE, COLOMBIAN, ECUADOR PROTEST FRENCH TESTS

PY101500 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Chile, Colombia, and Ecuador have protested before the United Nations the nuclear tests carried out by France in the French Polynesian Islands in the South Pacific. Chilean alternate Ambassador Alfredo Canales said that these tests are an abuse. He added that there is no reason for them and that they should no longer be tolerated. The Colombian ambassador noted that the tests will pollute the seas due to the spread of radioactive material when they are carried out. Ecuador supported the Chilean and Colombian protests and stated that if these test continue to be carried out they will seriously affect the maritime ecology. The debate ended with a resolution supporting the work being carried out by the scientific committee in charge of investigating the impact that nuclear tests have throughout the world.

COMPARISON OF SAN JOSE JOINT COMMUNIQUE VERSIONS

San Jose LA NACION INTERNACIONAL in Spanish on 4-10 October publishes on page 15 the "text" of the joint communique issued by the foreign ministers of the EEC, Spain, Portugual, the Contadora Group, and Central America following the ministerial meeting held in San Jose, Costa Rica. LA NACION INTERNACIONAL states that "Points 1 and 2 do not appear due to their protocolic nature." The LA NACION INTERNACIONAL VERSION has been compared with the Rome IPS in Spanish version published in the 3 October DAILY REPORT, pages A 1-A 4, revealing the following variations:

Page A 1, paragraph one, lines five, six in LA NACIONAL INTERNACIONAL: ...servicing of the debt of Central American countries... (supplying additional words)

Paragraph six, line seven reads in LA NACIONAL INTERNACIONAL: ...preference system and announced that it intends, in determining how... (supplying words indistinct, rewording)

Page A 3, paragraph six, line three reads in LA NACION INTERNACIONAL: ...possible to negotiate a framework agreement for interregional... (supplying additional word)

Paragraph seven, from last line reads in LA NACION INTERNACIONAL: ...situation might warrant. (new paragraph) The foreign ministers of the EEC, Spain, Portugal, the Contadora Group, and Central America express great satisfaction over the reestablishment of diplomatic relations between Guatemala and Spain reached through a respectable and honorable agreement that safeguards the interests of both parties. (new paragraph) 19. The ministers expressed... (supplying additional paragraph)

SWITZERLAND'S PROPOSAL FOR FALKLANDS DISCLOSED

PY141950 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1210 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 14 Oct (DYN) -- According to a press report, Great Britain will agree to turn over the Malvinas Islands to Argentina in 1990 as long as the Buenos Aires government agrees to recognize British "colonial" rights over them until that date by means of a protocol similar to the one which the United Kingdom and China signed 100 years ago on Hong Kong.

In an article signed by its director, Raul Burzaco, the newspaper TIEMPO ARGENTINO stated that "it would appear that Switzerland has submitted to Argentina and Great Britain a proposal for a solution which includes the mediation of the United States." According to this article, the basis for the proposed agreement is that "Great Britain should lift the so-called exclusion zone while Argentina will simultaneously decree a cessation of hostilities in the South Atlantic." This would be followed by the establishment of a joint commission which will pursue the negotiations aimed at returning the archipelago to Argentina. This commission will be made up of Argentine, British, U.S., Swiss, and Brazilian delegates. Diplomatic relations between Buenos Aires and London would be reestablished and this would be followed by a creation of a bilateral commission which would discuss the fate of the kelpers.

The morning daily also reported that "it appears that London has already told Washington that it is willing to participate in this commission and that Great Britain will accept turning over the islands to Argentina in 1990 so long as Argentina agrees to accept British colonial rights up to that date in a protocal similar to the one that the United Kingdom and China signed 100 years ago on Hong Kong. The TIEMPO ARGENTINO article added that "the second condition would be the establishment of a sort of military tutelage of the area shared by the United States, Great Britain, and Argentina which would last until the year 2015 or 2020."

ALFONSIN ON BEAGLE ACCORD, NEW PROVINCE

PY141914 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 13 Oct 84 p 1

[Text] Ushuaia (NA-DYN) -- President Raul Alfonsin announced yesterday the government is preparing to present Congress with a bill turning the National Territory of Tierra del Fuego, Antarctica, and South Atlantic Islands into Argentina's 23rd province. Tacitly admitting that the Beagle Channel accord with Chile will be signed within the next few days, the president announced the text of the treaty will be released "next week."

Alfonsin said the decision to make Tierra del Fuego a province was aimed at extending the benefits of federalism to the country's southernmost territory. He promised road constructions, gas pipelines, and better electric power service for the area in 1985.

Treaty Plans

PY142005 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 13 Oct 84 p 9

[Text] Foreign Ministry Under Secretary for Border Affairs Marcelo Delpech will travel to Rome today to initial the accord with Chile on the Beagle Channel dispute at a ceremony to be held "between Wednesday and Friday," according to Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman Adolfo Gass (Radical-Buenos Aires).

Gass also said the plebiscite on the accord will "most likely" be held on November 25 and expressed confidence in an outcome favourable to the government's position.

The agreement will also be initialled by Colonel Ernesto Videla, the chief Chilean delegate for Beagle negotiations in the Vatican.

Gass said President Raul Alfonsin had confirmed instructions for a campaign in favour of a "yes" vote in the plebiscite at a meeting Thursday night with the Radical Party executive board, of which the committee chairman is a member.

Foreign Minister Dante Caputo's trip to Rome to initial the agreement had to be definitely cancelled because his Chilean counterpart Jaime del Valle is to travel to China and would be unable to go to the Vatican before October 25.

Foreign Ministry sources said the agreement will be signed by Alfonsin and Chilean President General Augusto Pinochet next weekend.

Meanwhile, a Public Information Secretariat (SIP) spokesman said the government will finish airing all five advertisements pertaining to the Beagle accord before this is signed, adding that it would allocate time on state-owned radio and television to political groups wishing to express their position on the forthcoming plebiscite.

Buenos Aires Vice Governor Elva Roulet said "only bastard interests" could advise voting against the accord, which she described as "intelligent and just."

Foreign Affairs Official Comments

PY132114 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2012 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 13 Oct (TELAM) -- Ambassador Marcelo Delpech, the Southern and Border Affairs under secretary of the Foreign Ministry, today stated here that we are in the final stages of the negotiations with Chile over the Beagle Channel within the papal mediation, but he made it clear that some details have to be worked out to conclude the negotiations. "I believe that by the end of next week we will have something final," Delpech added shortly before he departed on a state national airline flight which left Ezeiza International Airport at 1700 for Rome.

VICE PRESIDENT ON CONTADORA, TIES WITH CUBA

PY131956 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0111 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 12 Oct (NA) -- Vice President Victor Martinez today stated here that Argentina is "making bilateral and multilateral contacts to increase the support for the mission of the Contadora Group," which is seeking to achieve peace in Central America.

Martinez returned from Panama tonight. He represented the Argentine Government at Nicolas Ardito Barletta's presidential inauguration.

In statements made at the metropolitan airport, Martinez stated that both the new Panamanian president and the outgoing president, Jorge Illueca, concurred in the efforts of President Raul Alfonsin and his government to achieve the integration of the Latin American continent and their support to achieve peace in Central America, and to the efforts being made by the Contadora Group. Martinez stressed that the meeting with the Educadoran, Cuban, and Venezuelan representatives and the OAS secretary general was aimed at "evaluating the Latin American situation."

Martinez termed the ties between the Argentine and Cuban Governments as "very good" since the trade balance between the two countries is favorable to Argentina."

Colombian President Belisario Betancur, Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge, Guatemalan President General Humberto Mejia, and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz attended Ardito Barletta's presidential inauguration.

CAPUTO ADMITS 'MINOR PROBLEMS' WITH PARAGUAY

PY121440 Paris AFP in Spanish 1159 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] Posadas, 12 Oct (AFP) -- Foreign Minister Dante Caputo has admitted the existence of minor problems between his country and Paraguay, but maintains that relations are reasonably good. During an interview with television Channel 12, Caputo said that Argentina respects the principle of noninterference in the affairs of other states. But he asserted that anyone in Argentina has the right to freely express his ideas and to publish them. He thus replied to the assertion being made in Asuncion that the demonstrations staged by Paraguayan exiles in the opposition are tantamount to interference.

BORRAS ON MILITARY REFORM, OTHER ISSUES

PY121600 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1245 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 12 Oct (NA) -- Defense Minister Raul Borras has stated that only some "minority sectors within the Armed Forces" did not welcome the "advent of democracy" in Argentina, noting that "a miracle did not take place on 10 December 1983 whereby all the problems were exorcized," and "many problems continue to exist."

Minister Borras spoke with the press at the end of the ceremony held to commemorate the 115th anniversary of the National Military College, and referred to the theft in Rosario of documents pertaining to the investigation of antisubversive abuses. He said that the incident "is of utmost concern for us," and reasserted that the fact that a consititutional government has come to power does not mean that "problems will not continue to arise in diverse areas, such as the inherited foreign debt."

Regarding the theft of documents from the court building in Rosario, Minister Borras said that "we are saddened by attempts to interrupt the work of the courts."

He confirmed that Lieutenant General Jorge Videla and Vice Admiral Emilio Massera, who are now under custody in military facilities, will be transferred to Penal Unit 22 in Buenos Aires "next week." Borras added that "we would have preferred that the Armed Forces Supreme Council" render a verdict on the members of the first military junta, and lamented that "it was not possible." Minister Borras denied that he had recommended that the Council "hurry" in trying the former military chiefs charged with violation of human rights, because "justice works slowly; it cannot be hurried."

As for the restructuring of the Armed Forces, the minister stated that "the transfer of the I Army Corps Command has already been decided," and that "this decision leaves no room for comment."

The last issue relating to his ministry that Borras touched upon was the future of the military academies, saying that "the Defense Ministry does not want to take over the function of the institutes of secondary education."

He then said: "If the Education Ministry wants to take the academies under its jurisdiction, we won't have any problem in transferring them," because their maintenance "constitutes a budgetary burden for the Defense Ministry, demanding hefty expenditures." Nevertheless, he said that before adopting any decision on the future of the military academies, several factors will be considered, such as "the legitimate interests of the students who cannot be left without the possibility of finishing their education, the interest of some provinces that they should be maintained, and the willingness of the Education and Justice Ministries to take over these institutions." He concluded by saying that "the subject is now being studied by joint staffs of the three services, and once a conclusion is arrived at, we will discuss it with the Education Ministry."

AUTO WORKERS UNION HOLDS ELECTIONS; NO INCIDENTS

PY141917 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 13 Oct 84 p 1

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- Jose Rodriguez was re-elected as the secretary-general of the 50,000-strong SMATA [Trade Union of Mechanics and Related Automotive Transportation Workers] auto workers union after his Green List beat the Blue and White List of Ford delegate Jorge Castro by about 2,000 votes, electoral overseer Omar Bruzzo announced shortly after 5 pm yesterday afternoon. Rodreguez was SMATA secretary-general during the last constitutional government (1973-76). Both Rodriguez and Castro are Peronists.

Virtually no incidents accompanied the counting of the votes, which were cast on Wednesday and Thursday. The Green List received 20,983 votes as against 18,623 for Castro in a turnout of about 75 percent. Rodriguez owed his victory to the Greater Buenos Aires area where the Green List obtained 12,475 votes as against 6,637 for the Blue and White List and 2,101 for the left-wing Orange List (which obtained about 3,000 votes as a whole).

As these Buenos Aires figures imply, the losers had the better of the election in most of the rest of the country as well as in the Ford, Mercedes Benz, and Renault plants. The Green List triumphed in both Volkswagen plants and the Deutz factory with 80 percent of the vote in the latter. Their opponents won in 23 of the 39 SMATA provincial branches including four of the six where the turnout exceeded 1,000 votes: namely, Bahia Blanca, Cordoba, Pergamino, and Santa Fe, losing only in Tucuman and Mar del Plata. In Cordoba Jose Campellone of the Blue and White List beat a Radical List by 1,528 votes to 1,209 while only 802 votes were cast for Rodriguez. In Santa Fe, where Ruben Cardozo (generally acknowledged as the driving force behind the Blue and White List) is a local Peronist deputy, Rodriguez' opponents chalked up a landslide 1,110 to 4 margin. However the Green List won easily in Rosario by 625 votes to 160, in Mendoza by 744 votes to 235, in Parana by 451 to 92, and narrowly in Tucuman by 713 votes to 669.

Cardozo, however, rejected the results, indicating that all 2,700 votes in Mar del Plata and about 500 votes in San Luis, Santiago del Estero, and Quilmes had already been challenged. According to Cardozo, his list had won by 17,771 to 15,455 although even be admitted that the Green List had obtained a majority of about 3,000 votes in the Greater Buenos Aires area. The deputy accused Bruzzo of bias towards the Green List and said he "should use glasses."

PRIVATE SECTOR UNWILLING TO TALK WITH GOVERNMENT

PY122027 AFP in Spanish 1337 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] La Paz, 11 Oct (AFP) -- The Bolivian Confederation of Businessmen (CEPB) decided here today that it will hold talks only with a productive and patriotic government which, the CEPB claims, is not the type of government Herman Siles Zuazo heads.

In a public document, the CEPB states that businessmen are willing to reach a consensus with a government of those Bolivians who produce, and that does not give leeway to those who engage in demagogic practices and depredation.

The CEPB criticizes the lack of guarantees for the normal development of activities in the private sector and repudiates the violent actions that took place in Oruro, western Bolivia, where San Jose miners seized the prefecture (the local government) and took buses from their owners.

The document concludes by stating that some minority sectors are dangerously jeopardizing the interests of the nation, particularly the right of ownership.

The private sector's reaction came as the government was proposing to the Bolivian Labor Federation to hold talks to overcome the serious socioeconomic crisis.

COB CALLS FOR NATIONAL WORKERS MOBILIZATION

PY101805 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Excerpt] The Bolivian Labor Federation (COB) has decided to mobilize all Bolivian workers mainly to defend the Bolivian democratic process, a process that cost the Bolivian workers so much sacrifice.

This measure was adopted during the first national meeting of COB leaders called by the COB Executive Committee that was elected in Cochabamba at the beginning of September. The national meeting was presided over by COB Secretary-General Walter Delgadillo, who this morning held a press conference to disclose the document that was adopted during the meeting.

Here are Walter Delgadillo's statements:

[Begin Delgadillo recording] The COB leaders ratified the need for a mobilization as a fundamental instrument to attain the objectives established by the COB National Executive Committee, which are, among others, to fight for the postponement of the payment of Bolivia's debt to international private banks. As you know, our colleagues Lechin and Freddy Justiniano are conducting an international campaign to obtain support of this objective.

Based on the demands that the COB Executive Committee has made to the Democratic and Popular Unity (UDP) we have decided to continue with the talks to discuss the COB emergency plan. These talks will be held within the framework of the COB national mobilization plan. In other words, we intend to discuss our claims and to demand the implementation of the COB emergency plan. We believe tht this plan will not be effectively implemented unless it is through a mobilization of the workers. (end recording)

March, Rally Held in La Paz

PY122231 Paris AFP in Spanish 2216 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] La Paz, 12 Oct (AFP) -- The march and rally called by the influential Bolivian Labor Federation (COB) today started with dynamite blasts at the doorway of the Bolivian Congress, the burning of a U.S. flag, and the attendance of workers from various production sectors, the Oruro and Potosi mineworkers the most outstanding ones. The main slogans heard during the march were: "Against the Coup" and "Against famine." The rally is being held at Murillo Square, where Government House and Congress are being guarded by the Bolivian police.

COB Issues 'Ultimatum' to Government

PY130127 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Excerpts] An impressive turnout marked the rallies and march called by the Bolivian Labor Federation (COB) for today. Delegations from various mining sectors began to arrive in La Paz at 1430 to join a march to protest hunger, the economic package, the constitutional coup, and to demand the implementation of the COB-sponsored socioeconomic emergency plan.

The COB-sponsored march and rally of workers was led by mineworkers who unexpectedly started throwing dynamite sticks (as heard) at money exchange peddlers on Camacho Avenue, thus wreaking havoc in that area.

As the march ended at Plaza Murillo, further dynamite explosions occurred outside the Legislative Palace, causing minor damage. Shortly before attending the central rally where union leaders would speak, a group of workers burned a U.S. flag to protest, they said, U.S. actions against Bolivia.

The first speaker at the rally was Heriberto Mamani, of the Bolivian Confederation of Factory Workers, who harshly attacked the government for failing to respond to the workers' demands.

Later peasant leader Victor Morales charged the Democratic and Popular Unity (UDP) with deceiving the people and stated that the COB must continue to sponsor this type of march. He added that the current serious economic situation stems precisely from the latest political developments, from the latest military dictatorships which had left the government without resources. Morales also asked the workers to demand that the government implement the COB socioeconomic emergency plan and that congress be closed because it is creating an atmosphere of destabilization in the country.

Then the mineworker leaders demanded that President Siles Zuazo join the rally but this demand went unheeded. COB Secretary General Walter Delgadillo harshly attacked both the government and Congress and conveyed the workers' protest over the fact that thus far the government has failed to give an adequate answer to the COB-sponsored emergency socioeconomic proposal. Delgadillo warned the government that if it fails to give an immediate reply to this demand, it will have to suffer the consequences.

[Begin Delgadillo recording] The COB submitted an emergency plan to the government a year ago. And it so happens that today we still have no reply. [Words indistinct] the COB Executive Board talked with the UDP; 15 days ago we again talked with the president.

And so far we have no dates. This mobilization is not just another mobilization but an ultimatum from the Bolivian people to the government to respond to this demand. Either it agrees to implement the COB emergency plan or not; and if not, let it suffer the consequences because the people will destroy all traitors and opportunities. [end recording]

Later, COB leaders and mineworkers went to the San Jorge presidential residence to discuss with President Siles the implementation of the COB emergency economic plan. This meeting is still under way.

COB Rejects UDP Reply to Plan

PY121836 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] The Bolivian Labor Federation [COB] has decided not to accept the reply letter sent by the Democratic and Popular Unity [UDP] National Executive Committee since it does not meet the expectations of the labor and popular movement.

The COB leadership says that the five basic points of the economic plan of the workers only seek to revive the UDP government, which is in a state of weakness because of its lack of programmatic and ideologic coherence. The COB document says that the workers have established their position in the economic emergency plan. According to the COB document, the UDP letter only contains general criteria which try to harmonize such dissimilar objectives as those brought out in that letter. Nothing is mentioned about what the government intends to do and nothing is said about the social plans of the COB emergency plan. There are no proposals for concrete solutions of the serious problems which are now of concern to the Bolivian nation.

The COB leaders demand from the UDP government an immediate political definition and the application of the workers' emergency plan, the only real basis on which the dialogue can be resumed. The labor leaders believe that the time has come to change the course and the objectives of the economic policy of the nation, before the cumulative effects [words indistinct] strangle the democratic process.

The COB concludes by demanding that the government side with the workers with deeds, not vague words.

OIL WORKERS DECREE STATE OF EMERGENCY

PY061800 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 6 Oct 84

[Text] The Bolivian Petroleum Workers Federation has decreed a state of emergency in view of the increase of public transport fares. The labor organization maintains that the increase reflects the new economic measures which the Democratic and Popular Unity government intends to apply to the detriment of the interests of the majority sectors. The freezing of the prices of the petroleum sector products will ruin the oil-producing institutions. The freezing of the hydrocarbons prices is a demagogical policy, the federation says.

NUCLEAR COOPERATION ACCORD SIGNED WITH PRC

PY130225 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 12 Oct 84 p 7

[Text of PRC-Brazilian Nuclear Cooperation Agreement signed in Beijing on 11 October]

[Text] Inspired by the friendship ties that join the Brazilian and the PRC people and by their common desire to foster bilateral cooperation;

Taking into account that the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes is an important factor for the promotion of socioeconomic development in Brazil and in the PRC;

Considering that the two countries have made an effort to meet the demands posed by their socioeconomic development through the use of nuclear energy;

Taking into account that both Brazil and the PRC are developing countries and that they are members of the International Atomic Energy Agency;

Convinced that close bilateral cooperation in the area of peaceful use of nuclear energy will contribute to the promotion of their friendly cooperation ties;

The governments of the Federative Republic of Brazil and of the PRC hereby agree to the following:

Article 1. The two parties shall cooperate in the area of peaceful use of nuclear energy in keeping with the terms of this accord and on the basis of mutual respect for each other's sovereignty, noninterference in each other's respective domestic affairs, equality, and mutual benefit.

Article 2. Under this accord, the two parties may cooperate in the following fields:

A. Basic research into the peaceful uses of nuclear energy;
B Research, design, construction, and operation of nuclear plants and research reactors;
C. Prospecting for and processing of minerals and uranium;
D. Production of fuel rods;
E. Research on nuclear safety regulations;
F. Production and application of radioactive isotopes;
G. Other fields of mutual interest.

Bilateral cooperation may be undertaken through any of the following activities:

A. Exchange and training of scientists and technicians;
B. Organization of symposia and seminars;
C. Rendering of consulting and technical services;
D. Exchange of scientific and technical information and reference material;
E. Other cooperation activities deemed appropriate by the two parties.

Article 3. The cooperation referred to in this accord shall be undertaken by the governments of the two parties or by the competent agencies designated by each government. The specific contents, the scope, and other details of the cooperation will be established in specific agreements to be formulated by the two parties.

Article 4. The two parties shall be entitled to freely use the information exchanged under the terms of this accord, except for information for which the supplying party has established conditions or reservations in connection with its use and dissemination.

Article 5. The two parties shall be entitled to transfer to each other, in keeping with the terms of this accord, nuclear material and equipment necessary for the implementation of their respective programs or joint programs on peaceful use of nuclear energy. However, the parties shall not be entitled to transfer such nuclear material and equipment outside the territory or jurisdiction of the recipient, unless they have agreed to do so.

Article 6. All material or equipment supplied by one of the parties to the other under this accord, and the material obtained as a result of the use of the transferred material or equipment, and the material used in equipment supplied under the terms of this accord shall be used only for peaceful purposes and shall not be used for the production or development of nuclear weapons or for any military objective. The two parties agree to ask the International Atomic Energy Agency to apply safeguards on the nuclear material or equipment transferred under the terms of this accord, or on the special fissionable material obtained from the sue of the above-mentioned material and equipment.

Article 7. Each party shall adopt the necessary measures to provide proper physical protection within its own territory to the nuclear material and equipment, in keeping with the terms of this accord.

Article 8. The two parties shall make all necessary efforts to support and promote scientific and technical cooperation among the different agencies and institutions of each country, in the area of the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

Article 9. The two parties shall adopt the necessary measures to facilitate the effective implementation of the present accord. At the request of any one of them, the two parties shall hold consultations on the implementation of the present accord, on the development of bilateral cooperation, and on other matters of mutual interest in connection with international cooperation in the area of peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

Article 10.

A. This accord shall come into force on the date of the second notification by the parties that all the respected formalities and legal steps necessary for its enforcement have been complied with, and shall remain in force over a period of 15 years. Subsequently, it will be automatically renewed each 5 years except in case one of the parties notifies the other in writing of its desire to denounce the accord 1 year before it expires.

B. The specific agreements referred to in article 3 of this accord shall not be affected by the termination of the accord. In case this accord is denounced, the terms of Articles 5, 6, and 7 shall remain in force while any material or equipment transferred under the terms of this accord remain in the territory or under the jurisdiction of the recipient country.

C. The two parties shall be entitled to amend this accord at any time through bilateral consultations. Any amendment shall come into force on the date of the second notification that the respective legal requirements have been met.

Written in Beijing, on 11 October 1984, in two originals, in Portuguese and Chinese, the two of them being equally authentic.

SAUDI DEFENSE MINISTER ENDS VISIT 12 OCTOBER

Report on General's Disappearance

PY131515 Paris AFP in Spanish 1303 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 13 Oct (AFP) -- General Muhammad 'Abdallah al-Khalifah, a member of the entourage of Sultan Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud, the Saudi Arabian defense minister, disappeared from Rio on Thursday night, the Foreign Ministry confirmed here today.

Gen Al-Khalifah's disappearance had been kept strictly secret in the Saudi mission which has been visiting Brazil since the beginning of the week, but on Friday the Saudi general did not show up for the departure of the official plane which took off for the Dominican Republic, where Sultan Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz owns a country estate. This was reported by the Rio de Janeiro Federal Police, while the Saudi delegation refused all along to admit the disappearance of Gen Al-Khalifah, who was staying with other officers at the Rio Palace Hotel.

The official Saudi version says that the general probably participated in some reception, in very good company, and that he failed to keep track of the time. The police have now been mobilized both in Rio and Brasilia in search of the Saudi visitor.

Prince Sultan Departs

PY130228 Paris AFP in Spanish 1609 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Rio de Janeiro, 12 Oct (AFP) -- Saudi Defense Minister Sultan 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud today left for the Dominican Republic, where he has a private residence, at the end of his visit to Brazil.

DISTURBANCES, ARRESTS REPORTED AT NEVES RALLY

PY130355 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 0230 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] Tomorrow's papers will report that the Democratic Alliance rally held in Belem today was attended by more people than the rally held in Belem 8 months earlier in support of the direct ballot system. While the most optimistic estimates indicate that there were more than 300,000 people, other sources have said that there were approximately 100,000 people at the Democratic Alliance rally. However, this time a federal Brazilian Democratic Party, PMDB, deputy, a PMDB councilman, and at least 30 people were the target of violent actions staged by the military police. The police acted to enforce the prohibiton on raising red flags of unrecognized parties. A few red flags appeared in the rally, although only for a short time. The leftists resorted to another method: They wore red shirts, some of them without inscription, others with slogans of the underground parties to which they belong.

[Begin report from Belem] The rally held here in Belem on 12 October has surpassed all PMDB expectations in our state. Hundreds of people arrived early at the rally site on 1 December Avenue, the avenue on which Pope John Paul II said mass when he visited our state.

As time passed, the number of people increased. Convoys from the interior of the state also arrived at the rally site. The people were entertained by this year's winners of the Belem street samba carnival contest. Waving green and yellow strips, the crowd [words indistinct] the name of Tancredo Neves, the Democratic Alliance presidential candidate. The entire military police contingent was [word indistinct] in order to avoid confusion.

Everything went normally until the riot squad violently attacked several journalists covering the rally after arresting an agitator waving a communist flag. The detainee was beaten up. A PMDB federal deputy and a PMDB councilmen were also beaten and taken to the Belem branch of the DOPS [Department of Political and Social Order]. Several artists also attended the rally and even delivered brief speeches.

Beyond all doubt, the crowning point of the rally was the speech by governor [words indistinct]. After considerable expectation, Tancredo Neves, the main figure of the rally, addressed the people. He was greeted with firecrackers [Queima de fogo]. [end report]

After learning about the incidents, during which some people were arrested, Governor Jader Barbalho talked with the public security secretary, who ordered the release of all the public security secretary, who ordered the release of all detainees.

4 MEMBERS OF BEAGLE DELEGATION LEAVE FOR ROME

PY140114 Paris AFP in Spanish 2355 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Santiago, 13 Oct (AFP) -- Four Chilean diplomats and legal experts today left for Rome to join the rest of the Chilean delegation that is negotiating a treaty with Argentina to end the bilateral controversy over the Beagle Channel.

The Chilean group that left today for Rome is made up of Helmuth Brunner, former Foreign Minister Julio Philippi, Osvaldo Munoz, and Enrique Bernstein. Already at the Vatican are Santiago Benadava, Chilean ambassador to the Vatican, and Colonel Ernesto Videla, chief of the Chilean mediation delegation.

DEL VALLE DEPARTS FOR OFFICIAL VISIT TO PRC

PY131340 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle has left for the PRC on an official visit from 16 to 24 October at the invitation of the Beijing government. During his stay in the PRC, he will increase friendly ties and make new contacts to increase bilateral trade. [Words indistinct] a special audience by the president and the prime minister of this Asian country with the largest population in the world.

On his way back, the foreign minister could make a stopover in Rome to participate in the signing of the agreement that will put an end to the Chilean-Argentine border dispute, if the Argentine and Chilean delegations conclude the agreement before the end of the month.

GENERAL MATTHEI CONFIRMS STATEMENTS ON DEMOCRACY

PY142046 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1704 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Text] Santiago, 14 Oct (EFE) -- General Fernando Matthei Aubel, the Air Force (FACH) commander in chief and a member of the government junta (the legislative branch), today confirmed his statements favoring a hastening of the process for a return to democracy in Chile.

Gen Matthei arrived in Santiago on 12 October after a 19-day tour made at the official invitation of the ROK and Indonesian Governments.

Before his departure, Gen Matthei had made statements concerning a timetable for a return to democracy, the election of a congress, the functioning of political parties, and other issues, within the framework of an urgent need for a speedy return to full democracy in Chile.

While Gen Matthei was flying east, reaction mounted in Santiago and culminated when General Augusto Pinochet himself stated that he shared Gen Matthei's ideas and that, in his judgment, the conditions were set for Chile to make progress toward democracy through a minimum consensus with the exclusion of Marxists and rightist and leftist terrorists.

Questioned by the newspaper EL MERCURIO, Gen Matthei today stated that he has already said what he had to say.

"What I have said is quite clear; I am not going to comment on my own ideas," Gen Matthei said, adding that he had stated only what the president of the Republic had already said before on several occasions, and they had talked about it. "Now we have to put it into practice," Gen Matthei concluded.

MDP DISCLOSES PROPOSAL TO OPPOSITION SECTORS

PY122338 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2133 GMT 11 Oct 84

[By Senen Conejeros]

[Text] Santiago, 11 Oct (EFE) -- The People's Democratic Movement (MDP) today released its proposal to all opposition sectors, demanding that "the dictatorship be terminated, that a transition government be installed, and that a constituent assembly be summoned."

The MDP, a coalition made up of communists, orthodox socialists, and the Movement of the Revolutionary Left, submitted its proposal to the leaderships of all opposition parties on 5 October, but the text of the document was made public only today.

In its evaluation of the current Chilean situation, the MDP pointed out that "the dictatorship is aware that the crisis will be aggravated by the recent economic measures. This will inflame large sectors, compelling the opposition to strengthen its unity and reach an agreement."

The MDP proposal maintained that "none of the current opposition coalitions can, by itself, pave the way for a democratic solution. Any alternative excluding a particular sector will lack the strength and consensus that are essential to cope with the serious problems that afflict the majority of Chileans." The MDP believes that "opposition leaders have the responsibility of overcoming any obstacles and strengthening our unity through generous and concrete steps based on what we hold in common."

After voicing its support for the upcoming general strike decreed for 30 October, the MDP said that the strike will be a legitimate action, because "a large majority of Chileans are suffering from starvation, misery, and unemployment, without any prospects for a better future." The MDP stressed that "the current situation will not change as a result of unexpected political developments, pacts, or dialogues with Pinochet and his government. Only through an offensive struggle by the masses and through the broadest unity within the opposition will it be possible to attain a democratic victory."

The proposal stated that the MDP "does not advocate a confrontation between the people and the Armed Forces. The Armed Forces have a serious historical responsibility. After being manipulated by the high command and by financial capital, the Armed Forces must now restore their image by giving testimony that they actually want to restore democracy."

The MDP demanded "an end to the dictatorship" and stressed that "democracy will not be restored in Chile under the current regime, and much less if Pinochet is leading the transition process." The proposal advocated "the replacement of the tyranny by a democratic transition government whose main task will be the restoration of the state of law."

In the economic area, the MDP pointed out that the transition government will have to take into account "an area of social property encompassing state-run enterprises, the banking system, the big companies of the economic groups, and the seven large foreign companies that have supported the aggression against our copper." The MDP also stressed that "the foreign debt issue must be dealt with on the basis of the defense of the national interest, for which it is necessary to suspend the debt repayment and to renegotiate it under conditions that are honorable for our country."

EXILES REPORTEDLY BEATEN IN RETURN ATTEMPT

PY121525 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0424 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Santiago, 11 Oct (EFE) -- For the third time General Augusto Pinochet's military government did not allow the return to Chile of six citizens living in exile that today had boarded an Alitalia aircraft in Buenos Aires. The aircraft remained for almost 3 hours in a sector of the Santiago International Airport with the Chilean opposition members cornered at one end of the plane and heavily guarded by policemen.

The exiles who tried to return to their country are former Communist Congressman Luis Gustavino; Jaime Gazmuri, secretary general of the United Popular Action Movement (MAPU); Jorge Arrate, former vice president of the Copper Corporation (Codelco); Eduardo Rojas, former vice president of the Sole Central Organization of Chilean Workers (CUT); Socialist leader Edgardo Contessa; and MAPU leader Jorge Vargas.

The plane, bound for Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, and Rome, left at 0205 GMT and was transporting six Chilean bishops who will meet with Pope John Paul II ad limina [in the Holy See].

Radio Chilena, the Archbishopric's radio station, stated that according to a passenger, about 20 members of the Interpol boarded the plane and after beating the exiles kept them in the seats in the back of the aircraft. The station also disclosed that the bishops had refused to board the plane so long as the police were inside.

In a letter that the leaders managed to get to the media, they demanded that an end be put to living in exile now and pointed out that exile is humiliating and a national disgrace.

Hundreds of relatives, friends, partisans, and leaders of the opposition waited in vain for the return of the politicians on the terrace of the airport building.

The Alitalia aircraft, coming from Buenos Aires, landed at the Pudahuel International Airport in Santiago at 1845.

SOUTH AFRICANS EXPELLED FROM ARGENTINA WELCOMED

PY131500 Paris AFP in Spanish 1042 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Santiago, 13 Oct (AFP) -- A Foreign Ministry source yesterday said that there is nothing which would prevent the members of the South African Armed Forces Defenses rugby team from visiting Chile, because relations between the two countries are normal. The South African sportsmen were expelled from Argentina by Raul Alfonsin's government and the Uruguayan authorities did not authorize them to enter that country, in a boycott of countries that practice racial discrimination.

The South African team, which arrived with 27 players including Nass Botha, named in 1981 as the best player in the world, will play with the Surubi team from the interior of Argentina, and with the Chilean senior team on Wednesday.

BRIEFS

TRADE BALANCE, RESERVES REPORT -- The Central Bank has reported that the trade balance recorded a $327-million surplus between January and August 1984. Exports totaled $2,588 million and imports totaled $2,260 million [as heard]. On the other hand, it reported that international reserves were at $2,052 million on 31 August. [Excerpts] [Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 1 Oct 84 PY]

BETANCUR RETURNS FROM PANAMANIAN INAUGURATION

Reaction to Contadora

PA121651 Bogota Emisoras Caracol Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] Bogota -- President Belisario Betancur has said that the Contadora Document has not been objected to by some Central American countries, but these countries have rather made some creative and positive reflections on it. Betancur added that Contadora will come to an end only when peace has been achieved in Central America. Upon returning from Panama City last night after attending Nicolas Ardito Barletta's inauguration, Betancur said that the remarks on the procedure to implement the document have occurred within the term mentioned in the agreement. These proposed changes have nothing to do with the document itself, but instead aim at speeding up its implementation, he said in conclusion.

Discusses Ties With Cuba

PA121652 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] Bogota -- Upon returning from Panama City last night after he attended Nicolas Ardito Barletta's inauguration, President Belisario Betancur said that the Cuban and Colombian Governments both consider that the resumption of diplomatic relations between the two countries is not appropriate at this time. Betancur also met with Central American authorities and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in Panama City. Betancur said he held friendly talks with Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, both in private and in the presence of others. Their last conversation was held at 2000 just prior to Betancur's return to Colombia. Both Cuba and Colombia are of the opinion that these diplomatic relations are not appropriate at this time, he added.

Plans to Mediate in El Salvador

PA121638 Bogota Emisoras Caracol Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] Bogota -- President Belisario Betancur considers that his role as mediator between the Salvadoran Government and guerrillas has not been rejected by Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte. Betancur said that Duarte has only suggested that Msgr Rivera y Damas act as a link between the two parties in the Salvadoran territory. Betancur explained that he had suggested this alternative himself because it is reasonable that the most delicate part be handled, prior to the meeting to be held next Monday at La Palma in El Salvador, by someone inside the territory since this is not possible from a distance. Betancur added that he discussed this formula with the guerrillas, who accepted it as reasonable and logical. He also said that guerrilla commanders from the mountains will attend this meeting.

Other Salvadoran guerrillas will attend the meeting from Central American countries. They will be accompanied by some diplomats, whose names Betancur declined to indicate. One of the diplomats will be from Colombia.

BETANCUR MEETS WITH BRANDT, VENEZUELA'S PEREZ

PA120247 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Willy Brandt, former chancellor of the FRG, has said that Europe believes that only the Contadora Group's efforts can guarantee peace in Central America.

He made this statement moments after he arrived in Cartagena, Bolivar Department, with former Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez. President Betancur and local government officials headed by Governor Arturo Enrique Matson Figueroa welcomed the statesmen at the airport. President Betancur and his illustrious guests visited the city's Spanish fortifications and went on to La Popa Castle and the Guest House, where they met for 2 hours. During the meeting they discussed Latin America's debt problem and peace in Central America and the Caribbean. An important topic addressed by the leaders was Salvadoran President Duarte's proposal to hold talks with that country's guerrillas, which President Betancur has described as "historic."

Brandt made a brief statement to the press, emphasizing that Latin America must remain united to [words indistinct] opportunities in Europe and the United States.

After the meeting, President Betancur hosted a dinner for the visitors, after which he returned to Bogota.

BETANCUR, SPAIN'S GONZALEZ ADVOCATE UNITY

PA130450 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1909 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] Madrid, 12 Oct (EFE) -- Colombian President Belisario Betancur and Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez today advocated an Ibero-American unity so that their people can attain a future independent of the powers.

Betancur and Gonzalez participated in a dialogue which was broadcast by Radio Nacional de Espana on Hispanic Day. UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar also participated in the dialogue.

The Colombian president revealed that the powers are trying to exclude the Ibero-American community from participating in a "world dialogue in which we have the right to participate."

"We are not requesting, demanding, or expecting too much when we want to make our own decisions and choose our own destiny instead of being mere spectators," Betancur added.

Felipe Gonzalez said that in a world torn between two powers, the Hispanic community's role could be so important that "there are probably some who fear this."

In addition, Perez de Ceullar asserted that the Hispanics "must maintain an active attitude to conserve and defend our spiritual unity."

During the 55-minute program, which was broadcast live to Bogota and New York, Betancur and Gonzalez underscored the role being played by the Contadora Group to achieve peace in Central America.

"The activities being carried out by Contadora are aimed at giving our people the opportunity to be themselves and to choose their own destiny," Betancur said.

Likewise, Gonzalez said that Spain's role has been "tenacious and it has decidedly advocated" an initiative which guarantees that the conflict will not become worse, and which exerts itself to achieve peaceful solutions in the region.

Both Gonzalez and Betancur agreed that the economic problems in Ibero-America make it difficult to develop democracy.

Both Gonzalez and Betancur agreed that the economic problems in Ibero-America make it difficult to develop democracy.

"Democracy is much more difficult where an economic crisis exists that provokes the exclusion of extraordinarily important and potentially explosive sector," Gonzalez said.

Betancur said that the lack of a permanent social infrastructure, schools, sewers and water systems, hospitals, and unemployment are factors which contribute to creating unrest.

Despite this situation, Felipe Gonzalez asserted his optimism regarding the future of democracy in Iberoamerica by underscoring the extraordinary, positive development in the continent's southern region.

"Argentina achieved its freedom; Brazil and Uruguay are on the way; and I would say that Paraguay and Chile will start the road toward democratization tomorrow to achieve democracy and freedom," he added.

Referring to the economic problems in the region, Betancur pointed out: "We do not need gifts or charities; we need the understanding of the great powers' economic centers."

Gonzalez said that if we could eliminate the obstacles, unequal exchange, and the "terrible weight" of our external debt, "the continent would achieve a spectacular growth by the year 2000."

Javier Perez de Cuellar participated in the last part of the dialogue and asserted that Hispanic unity must be a "constant encouragement" to achieve peace and understanding among people.

ACTING PRESIDENT RAMIREZ COMMENTS ON CONTADORA

PA120248 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Bogota -- Augusto Ramirez Ocampo, foreign minister and acting president in the absence of President Betancur, asserted today that peace in the hemisphere will be possible only if it is attained on all continents and, of course, in Central America. In a dialogue with this radio station, Ramirez, who will be acting president until tomorrow at 2200, said that the Contadora foreign ministers will receive the Prince of Asturias Award in Madrid on 16 October.

[Begin Ramirez recording] The four Contadora foreign ministers will meet on the occasion of receiving the Prince of Asturias award in Madrid on 16 and 17 October. By that time all of the countries involved will have signed the document. We will evaluate the situation and draft final suggestions regarding the revised document. Later we will present the document to the five Central American countries whose foreign ministers will then meet as planned in Panama. We hope this will end the negotiation process and the document can then be signed. [end recording]

Ramirez stressed that the peace efforts carried out by President Betancur cannot be separated from the Contadora effort.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO U.S. RESIGNS -- It was learned today that Alvaro Gomez Hurtado, Colombian ambassador to the United States, has resigned. [Summary] [Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 000 GMT 3 Oct 84 PA]

ARCHBISHOP ISMAEL ROLON ON DEMOCRACY, FREEDOMS

PY061150 Paris AFP in Spanish 2330 GMT 5 Oct 84

[By Luis Maria Maiz]

[Text] Asuncion, 5 Oct (AFP) -- Everyone becomes quiet or tells lies when democracy, freedom, the state of the law, or human rights are mentioned in Paraguay. This is an observation by Msgr Ismael Rolon, the archbishop of Asuncion and the highest church authority in the country.

The archbishop told AFP that the real situation in the country has been discussed many times when talking about the laws, the Constitution, or what is published. Either nothing is said or if something is said, it is not ture. The truth is substituted with lip service to principles, forgetting that principles must be lived by, and that principles are not complied with just because they are written in books. The people live the reality of the situation.

Msgr Rolon said that it is imperative that a distinction be made between what should be and what is and between ideas and reality. He then said that the Paraguayan Constitution guarantees freedom of expression and information without prior censorship and provides for free criticism of the laws, but not for disobedience of the laws.

Grounds for legalizing censorship or for temporarily closing information media are always found in the provision that nobody can advocate disobedience of the laws, Msgr Rolan said. According to Msgr Rolon, the everyday reality shows the discrimination in favor of those communications media that follow the government line and those that try to follow an independent line. While the former can trespass all limits in judging persons or institutions that are considered to be in the opposition, the latter must measure or self-censure carefully what they write or say if they have not yet been temporarily closed, said Msgr Rolan, in an obvious reference to the newspaper ABC COLOR that was closed 6 months ago.

The archbishop then mentioned SENDERO, a semimonthly publication of the Paraguayan Episcopal Conference. SENDERO, an exception to the norm, is allowed freedom of expression and can thus be the voice of those who have no voice, or serve as eyes to those who cannot see. He then mentioned other political newspapers allowed by the government to have a voice. Msgr Rolon added that freedom of expression and information are the natural rights of a society governed by law and true democracy because freedom makes it possible for people to know the reality and the truth, to express their hopes, and to ask questions.

The archbishop then warned that people deprived of those rights are easy prey to divisive ideologies and to the temptation of resorting to violence. He noted that freedom of expression and information may even aid government officials in learning about what is happening in the many and complex departments of the government. Lastly, Msgr Rolon expressed his hope that there could be a world of harmony, fraternity, and peace in which both the government and the people have respect for the Constitution and just laws.

PERCOVICH ROCA SWORN IN AS PRIME MINISTER

PY131740 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1653 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] Lima, 13 Oct (EFE) -- Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde today administerd the oath of office to the new ministers of his cabinet at Government Palace. Luis Percovich Roca, the former interior minister, was sworn in as prime minister and foreign affairs minister. General Oscar Bush Noel was sworn in as interior minister. Gen Bush was formerly acting as war minister. General Julian Julia Freyre, who formerly served as the general commander of the Army, took over as war minister.

Also sworn in were Andres Cardo Franco, as new education minister; Carlos Pestana, as new housing minister, who until yesterday was the transport and communications minister; and Francisco Aramayo Pinazo, as transport and communications minister. Edgardo Quintanilla was also sworn in as the chief of the National Planning Institute, replacing Ignacio Basombrio Zender, who had resigned.

The remaining ministers continue in their posts:

Economy, finance, and trade: Jose Benavides Munoz;
Justice: Max Arias Schreiber;
Navy: Vice Admiral Jorge Dubois;
Health: Juan Franco Ponce;
Aeronautics: Brigadier General Jose Zlatar Stambuck;
Agriculture: Juan Carlos Hurtado Miller;
Labor and social promotion: Joaquin Leguia;
Energy and mining: Juan Inchaustegui;
Fisheries: Ismael Benavides Ferreyros;
Industry, tourism, and integration: Alvaro Becerra;
Chief of the National Communication System, with ministerial rank: Javier Alva Orlandini;

Chief of the National Development Institute: Juan de Madalengoitia.

ALAN GARCIA PEREZ HEADS APRA PRESIDENTIAL SLATE

PY121335 Lima Cadena Panamericana Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Today the American Revolutionary Popular Alliance [APRA] registered its presidential slate with the National Electoral Court. Alan Garcia, the party's presidential candidate, personally registered the party slate. Later, Garcia, accompanied by (Jorge del Castillo Galves), held an impromptu press conference during which he stated that if APRA wins the elections it will maintain full and permanent freedom of the press. APRA registered its presidential slate with the National Electoral Court. The slate, which will compete in the general elections next year, includes Alan Garcia Perez, running for president, and (Luis Alberto Fuentes) and (Luis Alba Castro), running for vice presidential positions.

COMMUNIST CANDIDATES WITHDRAW FROM UNITED LEFT

PY121355 Lima Cadena Panamericana Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Excerpt] It has been confirmed that the secretary general of the Peruvian Communist Party [PCP], Jorge del Prado, has resigned as candidate for the first vice presidency of the Republic on the United Left [IU] slate. The candidate for the second vice presidency, Luis Nieto, has also resigned. Today IU members met with Lima Mayor Adolfo Barrantes in order to reorganize the IU slate through a sealed envelope voting system which Senator Enrique Ornales believes is an incorrect way to reelect slate members because it will look more like a call for bids.

A spokesman for the Peruvian Foreign Ministry said news received from Havana will certainly open the way to a total normalization of the currently cold relations with Cuba.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman said the Peruvian Government is not very likely to agree with Cuba on the immediate designation of ambassadors in Lima and Havana, possibly because the decision will be left to the new government that will take over in 1985, after the Peruvian general elections. The spokesman explained that his comment is not an official statement and that despite the situation caused by the massive occupation of the Peruvian Embassy, bilateral relations, which have involved cultural exchange and a limited trade, have been normal in recent years.

STATE OF EMERGENCY EXTENDED IN 13 PROVINCES

PY130314 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0255 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Lima, 12 Oct (EFE) -- The Peruvian Government today extended for another 60 days the state of emergency in 13 provinces of the Andrean Departments of Ayacucho, Apurimac, and Huancavelica, it has been officially reported. Luis Percovich Roca, the new prime minister, has stated that the decision was made because subversive outbreaks still persist in the above emergency zone which has been under military control since late 1982. He made the statement at the end of a cabinet meeting today at Government Palace in Lima.

SHINING PATH LEADER SAID TO HAVE LEUKEMIA, BAD KIDNEY

PY121445 Lima OAY-4Z Television in Spanish 0400 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] According to an unconfirmed press report, Shining Path leader Abimael Guzman, alias Gonzalo, has allegedly sought refuge in a convent of Catholic nuns due to a very serious illness. Guzman is allegedly very seriously ill with leukemia and a very serious kidney problem. The convent where he is allegedly lodged is located in (Siria), on the border of Ayacucho Department, very near Cuzco.

Whatever the truth on the whereabouts of the most wanted man in the country, it is obvious that a great number of Shining Path members have withdrawn to the Ayacucho jungle areas due to the presence of military forces in the main cities of that department. The presence of Shining Path terrorists in San Francisco was detected some time ago. There are many marines in San Francisco but there is no information on whether or not security forces have clashed with subversive elements which, during the past few weeks, have attacked several towns of the region, forcing peasants to flee.

DYNAMITE STICKS, MATERIAL FOR BOMBS SEIZED

PY121435 Lima Cadena Panamericana Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] Today in Chimbote members of the Republican Guard seized 1,406 dynamite sticks and a great quantity of material for manufacturing bombs. The material had been found by Peruvian State Iron and Steel Enterprise [Siderperu] security guards.

LUSINCHI REFUTES NEWSWEEK REPORT ON OIL LAWSUIT

PA121834 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Special report by Luis Alfredo Gomez -- live]

[Text] As we reported some minutes ago in a national scoop by Notirumbos, we confirm that President Jaime Lusinchi today protested a report published by NEWSWEEk magazine which implies that the Venezuelan head of state was personally trying to resolve the lawsuit presented by two U.S. corporations against the Venezuelan Petroleum Corporation [PDVSA] by granting the plaintiffs the crude oil they demand in exchange for their silence. We will now read the communique issued by the press office in Miraflores Palace:

In reference to recent press reports and commentaries issued by a certain opposition parliamentary member, and acting upon instructions of the president of the Republic himself, the Information Directorate of the Presidency reports the following:

[Words indistinct] Energy and Mines Minister Arturo Hernandez Grisanti has fully and satisfactorily explained the government's conduct regarding the lawsuit presented in the United States against PDVSA by representatives of the U.S. companies, Coastal Corporation of Texas and Mobile Bay Refinery of Alabama, President Jaime Lusinchi strongly protests the insolent report published by NEWSWEEK magazine. The report is trying to imply that he, President Lusinchi, is personally trying to resolve the problem of the lawsuit by granting the crude oil that the blackmailing plaintiffs demanded in exchange for their silence.

The Venezuelan president is concerned about the audacious text published by the U.S. magazine, mainly because the Venezuelan Government has reliable information that the report was manipulated by the magazine's editorial staff in New York. This unmasks a wicked conspiracy against Venezuela, its government, and its national petroleum corporation. The president is even more concerned because Senator Pompeyo Marquez, who has revealed his oppositionist and exhibitionist nature, has participated in such an anti-Venezuelan plot and this means that high government officials are involved in treasonous activities. The plaintiffs, [name indistinct] and Pompeyo Marquez, are challenged to present any single piece of evidence or information which allows them to assert or assume that someone is guilty of such duplicity of conduct.

President Lusinchi and Minister Hernandez Grisanti have issued strict instructions to PDVSA to face the lawsuit decisively and to challenge the audacious plaintiffs to present all the evidence and names they reportedly have regarding the lawsuit. The Government of Venezuela is not afraid of what they might say. The same challenge is issued to the capricious Venezuelan politicians who, without analysis or caution, joined the oil controversy started by Coastal and Mobile.

The government's actions have been clear and it will calmly follow up on the proceedings, with the assurance that justice will prevail in this case. The consequences, if any, will be faced eventually.

[Signed] Miraflores Palace, 11 October 1984

BRIEFS

MALARIA FEVER TOLL -- Health officials have reported that so far this year 8,142 persons have contracted malaria and 4 persons have died of the disease. The two areas affected include the states of Barinas, Portuguesa, the southern part of Tachira and Zulia, and part of Apure; and Bolivar State and the Amazons Territory. [Excerpts] [Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 28 Sep 84 p C13 PA]

FOREIGN SECRETARY DISCUSSES CONTADORA APPROVAL

FL131350 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0350 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] Mexico City, 12 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor today said that the signing of the Contadora Group's peace document will mean the triumph of negotiation and conciliation. A failure to sign would be intransigence or the desire to preserve unilateral interests intact.

During a dinner he gave in the Secretariat of Foreign Relations for Pierre Aubert, chief of the Department of Foreign Affairs of Switzerland who arrived today in Mexico, Sepulveda said the verification and control mechanisms proposed in the document are technically adequate and viable, and that what is needed now is political will. He said the legal obligations contained in the Contadora Document constitute a solid, balanced basis for understanding that is responsive to the legitimate interests of all the states in the region. It is necessary, he added, for the Central American governments and other governments with interests in and ties to the region to commit themselves legally and politically to reaching a general understanding. He pointed out that despite diplomatic efforts to reach a political understanding, Central America is still living under the threat of generalized war. He said further that the use of force threatens the norms of international law and fundamental principles for the coexistence of nations while presenting grave risks and political costs for world order.

Sepulveda thanked the Swiss Government for the solidarity it has expressed for the efforts of the Contadora Group and said the Group's efforts have stimulated the growth of generalized support for peaceful solutions in Central America that now constitute an invaluable obstacle to violence and the policy of force.

With regard to the international economic crisis, he said that the efficacious and lasting economic recovery of Mexico and Latin America must be based on a vast international understanding that views cooperation for development as a basic requirement for the achievement of economic and political stability in different areas of the world. The adverse conditions of the international economy that forced Mexico to adopt a harsh program of economic adjustment have resulted in a notable decrease in the past 3 years in the volume of trade with Switzerland. Trade dropped from $215 million in 1981 to $90 million in 1983. Nevertheless, he said, the observed trend of national recovery will lead to the expansion of our foreign trade while making it possible to predict a gradual increase in imports needed to consolidate and diversify the national productive sector.

Mexico ranks second among Latin American nations as a recipient of Swiss investments, while Switzerland is the third largest direct investor in Mexico, principally in construction, watcgmaking, the food industry, chemical and pharmaceutical products, and joint investment ventures.

PRIVATE DEBT PROBLEMS JEOPARDIZE NEGOTIATIONS

PA141637 Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 8 Oct 84 pp 1, 8

[Report by Luis Acevedo Pesquera]

[Excerpts] Creditors have yet to finance 65.5 percent, approximately $600 million, of Mexico's private foreign debt which the Trust Fund for Foreign Exchange Risks [Fideicomiso para la Cobertura de Riesgos Cambiarios, Ficorca] has guaranteed. Consequently, the country's industrial sector is confronting possible payment problems that will stand in the way of the federal government's second program to refinance the foreign debt, the Secretariat of Treasury and Public Credit reported yesterday.

Meanwhile, the Bank of Mexico, which administers Ficorca, said that there are "special cases" in which Mexican companies have been unable to conclude satisfactory agreements with their creditors. The bank is urging leaders of private enterprise to take advantage of "the climate of cooperation and understanding" that foreign banks are showing.

The Treasury and Public Credit Secretariat has indicated that Ficorca "has refinanced approximately $4 billion and expects to finance the rest, some $11.6 billion, soon."

Mexican financial authorities have said that the federal government, through Ficorca, has established a mechanism that permits companies operating in Mexico to "conclude new short- and medium-term loans" to reduce the foreign exchange risks for companies. The fund is intended to cover the private sector's foreign exchange risk through adjustments of payments on the basis of their compliance with credit obligations.

The Bank of Mexico has reported that thus far this year Ficorca has disbursed approximately $940,000 in interest on the private sector's foreign debt and explained that Ficorca only pays in foreign currency after companies have canceled their debts with Ficorca in pesos. The bank pointed out that this program the federal government is carrying out to refinance payment deadlines "is not a subsidy and does not involve the risks associated with contracting foreign obligations."

Negotiations between the Mexican Government and foreign creditors give special importance to the problem of the private sector's debt. Mexico is currently negotiating to postpone payment on those obligations. Negotiations have been jeopardized by the possibility that industrial complexes cannot pay their debts. This also poses the risk of stagnation in Mexican accounts.

It is estimated that Mexico's private debt will reach $18 billion before the end of 1984. Ficorca is reportedly already renegotiating $12 billion. However, official reports indicate that only $4 billion has already been refinanced.

PEMEX REPORTS ON ESTIMATED 1984 SALES, PRICES

FL121622 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0240 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Figures as received]

[Text] Mexico City, 11 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- PEMEX reported here today that this year Mexico will sell on the international market more than 1.5 million barrels of crude oil. Of this amount, 42 percent will be Isthmus crude and 38 percent Mayan crude. PEMEX said that this year it will maintain its present prices for Isthmus and Mayan crude at $29 and $25.50 dollars per barrel, respectively.

PEMEX said the total value of 1984 crude exports will be $15,205 million, of which $7,635 million have already been exported. PEMEX estimates that in 1984 Mexico will receive more than $241 million for natural gas sales. Gas sales are expected to increase to more than 160 million cubic feet daily in 1984. PEMEX also indicated that in addition to the 93,000 daily barrels, surplus semiprocessed crude amounting to 30 percent of the total will be exported.

VIOLENCE AMONG PEASANTS SWEEPS SOUTHERN AREAS

PA140351 Mexico City THE NEWS in English 10 Oct 84 p 4

[Text] A wave of compesino violence is sweeping over southern Mexico as the more moderate PRI-affiliated National Confederation of Compesinos (CNC) faced off against more militant left-wing campesino groups.

In the past year, 55 campesinos have been murdered, including two leaders of the CNC itself.

The violence increasingly involves the CNC and the National Plan de Ayala Coordinating Committee, a militant left-wing group that contends the CNC only helps campesinos who support the PRI and generally acquiesces tamely to government policy.

The latest killings came Saturday at Venustiano Carranza, Chiapas, where nine campesinos affiliated with the Plan de Ayala group died in a gun battle. National Plan de Ayala spokesmen promptly charged that the CNC and large landowners were behind the killings. Others charged the Plan de Ayala and in particular one of the group's leaders, Rosalia Deniza, with sabotaging an agreement to settle land disputes in the area and with stirring up tensions bound to lead to more violence in the historically troubled region. CNC President Senator Mario Hernandez Posadas condemns the Plan de Ayala group as well as other militant campesino organizations on the left for attempting to provoke violent incidents and for favoring assassination as a weapon of political battle. "They are trying to provoke these violent incidents with the aim of destroying the present peace and tranquillity in the farming sector," Hernandez Posadas said.

The CNC leader refers to the groups as "subversives" and contends that the CNC itself does not support violence. There are indications, however, that both sides have been quick to pick up guns in local disputes, and there is a serious threat of continuing violence, especially in the southern states, where large landowners have long worked to keep campesinos divided and politically powerless in order to hang on to their holdings. Hernandez Posadas said the CNC has put out peace feelers to the smaller campesino groups, "urging them to work together with all the campesinos of Mexico to resolve our problems through the application of the law and the Constitution."

Ironically, the increased violence is coming just when the Mexican Government appears to be paying more attention to campesino concerns than in the past. "President Miguel de la Madrid is offering the campesinos the necessary guarantees that through dialogue and negotiation solutions of all types of problems will be reached," Hernandez Posadas said. "There is a strong disposition on the part of the authorities to find solutions in the shortest possible time."

The CNC leader said the present situation is not a "wave of violence" but an accumulation of isolated incidents over the past year. "You can be sure it's not a generalized thing," he says, "but is rather the result of isolated incidents. The CNC greatly laments these incidents."

Others, however, see the violence as a growing problem likely to spark a harsh government crackdown on left-wing campesino groups if it continues.

COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH HUNGARY EXTENDED

FL121532 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0215 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] Mexico City, 11 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- The Mexican Council for Science and Technology [Conacyt] and the Hungarian Academy of Sciences have agreed today to a 3-year extension of the scientific-technical cooperation agreement between the two nations. After several meetings of Conacyt Director General Hector Mayagoitia Dominguez with the Hungarian representative, Kalman Kulcsar, an exchange of experts in neurobiology; bioengineering; scientific and industrial instrumentation; optical techniques; applied mathematics; limnological, botanical, and ecological research; and other fields was agreed on.

ILLUECA SPEAKS AT PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURATION

PA120328 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1444 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Outgoing President Jorge Illueca's speech at the inauguration of President Nicolas Ardito Barletta at the Atlapa Convention Center in Panama City — live]

[Excerpts] My mandate as constitutional president ends today, giving way to the first president of the Republic elected by direct popular ballot since the new stage began in our country in 1979, when the Torrijos-Carter treaties entered into force. My mandate corresponded, in fact, to the conclusion of a stage of the Panamanian revolutionary process and the beginning of a new one that entails a consolidation of political democracy with the participation of the political parties and the beginning of a government directly elected by the people through popular elections.

Our national community was able to withstand, without any major deterioration, growing pressures from outside crises and the unrest and agitation that characterize electoral proce ses in atmospheres such as ours. Even though there had been no electoral process with the participation of the political parties in our country for over 15 years, the majority of our people were able to maintain their sense of balance, sobriety, and calm, which are the bases of the social peace and political and economic stability which we are enjoying.

The complex picture of agitation and unrest that has seemed to prevail in our country for several months must have looked grave to a sizable percentage of our population which had never had the opportunity to participate in the preparation, development, and culmination of an electoral process such as the one that was held in our country during May and June of this year. They must have found these developments disquieting. However, it is a positive fact that, despite this, the government was able to operate without interruption and to fulfill its responsibility to the public efficiently and in a timely manner.

Despite repeated attempts to provoke violence to establize the country through attitudes and stances that might have been considered excesses in the exercise of most ample democratic freedoms, order and public security have been maintained and there have actually been no major disturbances. Without doubt, our capacity for dialogue and the tactfulness used by the Defense Forces of Panama under the worthy direction of General Manuel Antonio Noriega, their commander in chief, who acted with a great sense of professionalism and responsibility as a citizen deserving our collective recognition, contributed to this.

I made every effort to be consistent with the Torrijist process that has spelled peace, progress, and harmony throughout Panama for 15 years. [applause, shout of "Viva Torrijos"] If there is something of which I am proud it is the fact that I am turning over to my distinguished successor a nation that is at peace and free of social commotion and public unrest. This does not mean that we are not undergoing the repercussions of the most acute economic crisis that the Latin American region has suffered since the Great Depression of the 1930's.

The maintenance of social peace during my administration was based on constant dialogue with all sectors of our nation. We continuously sought to harmonize conflicting interests for the benefit of our nation's best interests, which are the interests of each one of our country's sectors. The positive efforts of the presidency of the Republic were felt by the banks, trade, industry, the farm sector, unions, workers, and peasant and Indian communities. My government categorically maintained the priorities in the education and health sectors when our fiscal situation urgently demanded budget cuts.

Equally important is the success that our government has achieved in the field of international relations. Loyal to Torrijos' legacy, my government fervently devoted itself to the process of restoring our country's territorial integrity and national sovereignty recognized in the 1977 canal treaties. The universalization of the policy of neutrality of the interoceanic waterway was promoted during my administration. It must continue to be promoted.

In the regional sphere, Panama upholds the Latin American principles of Bolivarian ideals and supports organizations like SELA, which seeks to bolster our countries' bargaining position vis-a-vis the industrialized nations. As a member of the Contadora Group, it contributes to a strengthening of the Action Committee for Central America's Economic and Social Development.

Fellow citizens: I reserved the end of this message to the nation to convey to you several thoughts regarding our country's key issue and chief source of concern for all generations of Panamanians: The problem of interoceanic communications and, more precisely, the exercise of our national sovereignty over the interoceanic canal that traverses our territory. We feel that both our country and the international community have obtained important benefits from the Torrijos-Carter treaties. This underscores the need to enforce them effectively. However, this has been marred by measures that have been unilaterally adopted by the U.S. Congress, such as the so-called Law 96-70. This illegal instrument has served as the source of various violations of the agreements between the two countries, to the detriment of Panama's dignity and interests, which contributes to the generation of new sources of conflict between the two parties. For this reason Panama will continue its efforts to obtain a revision of this U.S. law in order to make it consistent with the interests of the countries involved in the Latin American community.

I will always render homage to the students and workers, representatives of the Panamanian people, who on 9 January [1964] sealed with their blood the repeal of the 1903 treaty. [applause] From a historical standpoint, they place the canal, its banks, and the lands comprising the former Canal Zone back under our sovereignty. Five years after the treaties entered into force, the top technical cadres handling the canal and almost all the workers involved in it are Panamanian. The condition on which the reversion by installments was based has been fully met. Every justification for the United States to retain control over the interoceanic waterway has disappeared, and with it the control over traffic, which is a right inherent to the territorial sovereign.

According to the treaties' provisions, a Panamanian citizen will fill the position of administrator of the Panama Canal Commission on 1 January 1990. However, he will be subject to the authority of the U.S. President and the decisions of the Board of Directors, which are adopted by a majority of U.S. citizens. In addition to being a contradiction, this is a practical impossibility that, far from contributing to an expeditious, safe, and equitable passage of ships, will necessarily have disruptive repercussions on the canal's administration. I fell that such an eventuality would be equally unfavorable to the United States, Panama, and the users of the canal.

With this conviction, I urge my fellow citizens to discuss the canal problems conscientiously, calmly, and patriotically and, based on a national consensus, invite the United States to negotiate for the reversion of the interoceanic waterway, its appurtenances, and installations effective 1 January 1990. [applause]

Management of traffic would be free of all dependence on the U.S. Government and would be assigned to a Panamanian administrator and a board of directors, also composed of Panamanians. This would be the culmintation of our struggle for the consolidation of our nationality, which we launched in 1904 against the accursed 1903 treaty.

There would be no vestige left of this colonial structure and, in keeping with the call of Omar Torrijos, we would have removed the last colonialist stave and erased the fifth frontier from our Republic's map of dignity and decorum. [applause]

In conclusion, I cordially salute the eminent citizen who will begin his administration in a few moments, in line with the people's will. I have faith that President Ardito Barletta's professional qualifications, his administrative experience, and his profound knowledge of our national problems, together with his patriotic devotion, will enable him to tackle the serious problems facing our Panamanian nation. However, his efforts alone will not be enough to carry out the work awaiting him. To pursue his goals he needs the constant and sincere cooperation of his compatriots. For this reason, I conclude by urging my fellow citizens to give him the sincere cooperation he needs and deserves.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON SIGNING OF CONTADORA DOCUMENT

PA111635 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Panamanian Foreign Minister Oyden Ortega Duran has said that the Contadora Document may be signed before the end of October. He said that the content, that is, the main points of the document, have been supported by the five [as heard] countries that make up the Contadora Group. Foreign Minister Ortega said that the document has also received the support of the United States and Cuba. Nevertheless, he added, if some new viewpoints have to be added in order for the document to be signed, the countries would be willing to do this. Ortega also said that the withdrawal of U.S. and Cuban military advisers from the strife-torn region is part of the commitments already agreed upon by the Contadora Group countries.

GUATEMALAN PRESIDENT MEETS WITH DIGNITARIES

Discusses Area Problems With Shultz

PA112119 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Guatemalan head of state General Oscar Mejia Victores tonight met with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in a special meeting in Panama City. Although the meeting was held behind closed doors, it has been learned that Mejia Victores and Shultz discussed the Central American situation generally and the statements issued by their respective governments regarding the Contadora Group's document for peace. The meeting was held at the request of the U.S. secretary of state, who also plans to meet with other heads of government and foreign ministers who arrived in Panama City for the presidential inauguration.

The Guatemalan head of state will also meet with Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the Nicaraguan Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, who is also attending the event on behalf of the Nicaraguan regime. It has been reported earlier that Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, would attend on behalf of the Sandinist government.

Meets With Ardito

PA121723 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] Head of state Oscar Mejia Victores and Panamanian President Nicolas Ardito Barletta held a breakfast meeting at 0700 today.

They discussed various topics, particularly those related to Panama's and Guatemala's political, economic, and social situation. Ardito Barletta told Mejia Victores that his government intends to maintain and strengthen the existing ties of friendship.

Meets Nicaragua's Ramirez

PA122146 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1718 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] Guatemala City, 12 Oct (DPA) -- The Guatemalan Government today reported that Guatemalan head of state General Oscar Mejia Victores yesterday met with Commander [as received] Sergio Ramirez Mercado, who heads the Nicaraguan delegation to Panamanian President Nicolas Ardito Barletta's inauguration. The press bulletin says that Ramirez Mercado asked to talk with Mejia Victores and the meeting was held in Mejia Victores' suite after Ardito Barletta's inaugrual ceremony. No information was released on the topics discussed in what seems to be the first formal meeting between a member of the Nicaraguan Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and the Guatemalan head of state.

FOREIGN PARTIES SUPPORT COUNTRY'S DEMOCRACY

PA141500 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 13 Oct 84 p 19

[Statement issued by representatives of foreign political parties attending the inauguration of Panamanian President Nicolas Ardito Barletta, in Panama City, on 12 October]

[Text] The representatives of the political parties signing this statement, meeting in Panama City today, 12 October 1984, express their firmest acknowledgment of and solidarity with the democratic effort that is being carried out by the Panamanian people who have placed their trust in the regime and institutions headed by Dr Nicolas Ardito Barletta, as president of the Republic of Panama. Panama's membership in the Contadora Group guarantees the democratic and progressive nature of its government and of its foreign policy. We unreservedly support all the efforts for participation, negotiation, and political understanding that the Contadora Group is carrying out, and we welcome this lofty effort to establish conditions favorable to peace in Central America. We express our solidarity with the nationalist causes of the Panamanian people and its standard-bearer, the PRD, which has faithfully interpreted the legacy of General Omar Torrijos.

[Signed] Dominican Revolutionary Party, Dominican Republic
Radical Party, Republic of Chile
Institutional Revolutionary Party, United Mexican States
National Party, Oriental Republic of Uruguay
Spanish Socialist Worker's Party, Spain
Sandinist National Liberation Front, Republic of Nicaragua
National Liberation Party, Republic of Costa Rica
Nationalist Revolutionary Movement of the Left, Republic of Bolivia
Democratic Socialist Party, Republic of Guatemala
Polisario Front, Saharan Democratic Arab Republic

DEFENSE FORCES ARREST 15 OPPOSITION MEMBERS

PA121633 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 12 Oct 84 p 1A

[By Lisette Carrasco]

[Text] Some 15 members of opposition parties were arrested yesterday in Santa Ana Park and taken to various barracks by Defense Forces units.

According to reports provided to LA PRENSA by Miguel Batista Guerra, an Authentic Panamanist Party candidate for legislator in the recent elections, Cecilia Arosemena,

Jennifer Madrid, Marina Bazan, and a young woman identified as Nidia, have been arrested by security agents and charged with "disturbing public order." Batista Guerra noted that the whereabouts of these persons is unknown and that despite attempts to obtain information at the Defense Forces' central headquarters, the National Department of Investigation, and the Modelo Prison, nothing has been learned.

Meanwhile, Guillermo Endara, also of the Authentic Panamanist Party, has told a LA PRENSA that Roberto Luis Pitty Fonseca, who was arrested yesterday at 0800 when he was at Santa Ana Park with other members of the opposition, has been released.

Oscar Navarro, one of the leaders at the town meetings, [cabildos abiertos] has said that the antiriot forces' actions on 10 October in the cathedral area have caused more than 100,000 balboas worth of damage. According to Navarro, 12 cars were destroyed. He said that residents and foreign newsmen can testify to this. Navarro said that at dawn on 10 October, Wednesday, 68 persons, including 8 women, were arrested. Navarro noted that injured persons were treated at Gorgas Hospital and in the emergency room of the Social Security Hospital.

GUARD'S ACTIONS INDICATE 'NOTHING CHANGED'

PA130117 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 11 Oct 84 p 1A

["As of Today" column]

[Text] While the foreign dignitaries currently visiting us prepare to whitewash the inauguration of a president imposed through fraud and violence with their presence, hundreds of citizens who dared protest such mockery of the people's will through a peaceful vigil were savagely attacked by the National Guard's antiriot units. Women, the elderly, and young people alike were beaten. Some of them sought and found refuge in neighboring houses. Nevertheless, they were unable to escape the sadistic viciousness of their pursuers who forcibly entered various residences and destroyed property until they apprehended the defenseless citizens who, once detained, were subjected to various kinds of humiliations and indignities. Once this task was completed, the "agents of order" began systematically destroying cars parked nearby, as they have done on a number of occasions previously.

It was an example of the barbaric behavior that the National Guard is capable of displaying and a clear warning that nothing, except for the most superficial appearances, has changed in Panama.

In the future, as in the past 16 years, there will be no rights to invoke, authorities to resort to, or institutions to protect freedom, human dignity, or justice. The only thing that will exist is the crude reality of force thinly disguised by the deception, complicity, and cowardice of some Panamanians, and the opportunism or ignorance of foreigners.

COSTA RICA

REPORTAGE ON WILLY BRANDT'S 2-DAY VISIT

Meets Press on Arrival

PA111617 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] In response to a question on the Socialist International's view on the problems of the isthmus, Willy Brandt, who arrived in Costa Rica last night at 1955, said: I think that the Contadora process is very useful for achieving peace in this region. I have met with several of the Contadora Group leaders, yesterday with Colombian President Betancur and today with Panamanian President Ardito Barletta, and I reiterated to them our (Delicate) support for this group's peace effort. I also told them that although they must face difficult obstacles, the Contadora process has a historic responsibility that is both necessary and very important.

As for the situation in El Salvador, we have always advocated resolving the conflict through dialogue, Brandt said when commenting on the situation in that Central America country.

Brandt arrived aboard a Venezuelan Air Force plane and was received by Daniel Oduber [former president and National Liberation Party leader]; Rolando Araya, National Liberation Party secretary; and several other officials of the green and white party. An extraordinary force of security agents was on duty even before Brandt's plane landed and then gave him protection as he met with the national press.

European View of Country

PA122355 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] Willy Brandt, Socialist International [SI] president and president of the FRG's Social Democratic Party, has said that Costa Rica is now quite well-known in Europe. Deputy Matilde Marin said that the FRG politician met with members of the National Liberation Party's [PLN] Political Directorate, including Daniel Oduber and the party's Secretary General Rolando Araya.

Willy Brandt said that he does not know much about Nicaragua's internal problem and that he hopes to be able to visit that country in order to get a more realistic view of the Nicaraguan people, according to the PLN legislator.

Deputy Matilde Marin said that the fact that our country is now better known in the old continent is partly due to the Costa Rican president's tour of Europe and the neutrality proclamation that received much praise from the SI president.

Departs for Nicaragua

PA130303 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2215 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Excerpts] San Jose, 12 Oct (DPA) -- Willy Brandt has ended his 2-day visit to Costa Rica with a strong speech against hunger, social injustice, the arms race, and some countries' violation of human rights. Speaking at the Rex theater to the top leaders of the National Liberation Party [PLN] which was founded 33 years ago today, the Nobel Peace Prize winner stressed that: "There will be no peace in the world while the arms race of the large and small countries continues, and millions of dollars are wasted on nuclear weapons which can destroy mankind."

Brandt analyzed the Central American situation and explained that "there is not just one crisis but several crises." He added that there is an economic crisis, a political crisis, and a social crisis.

He said that "the opposition groups need to participate in the elections" in Nicaragua. Brandt will make a 2-day visit to Managua where he said he will discuss many things with the Nicaraguan Government leaders. He will also meet with the leaders of the Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinating Board (CDN), which is not participating in the elections.

Regarding El Salvador, he indicated that the most encouraging aspect is the dialogue between President Duarte's government and the FMLN-FDR leaders to be held on Monday. He said that "this is the path to find a solution in El Salvador." Brandt told DPA: "I would be willing to go to La Palma on Monday to act as a 'witness' in the meeting between President Duarte and the FMLN-FDR leaders."

According to a spokesman, President Monge voiced to Brandt his doubts regarding the compliance of some countries with the Contadora Document after they sign it, and told him that Costa Rica has been fulfilling the document even before it is signed.

Regarding the Contadora Document, Brandt said: "It is a valuable instrument for peace if some adjustments are made at the opportune moment; the Contadora Group has done an excellent job and the Socialist International supports these efforts for peace in the region."

Last night Brandt was the guest of honor at a dinner held at President Monge's private residence in Pozos de Santa Ana. After participating in the celebration of the 33rd anniversary of the PLN, he left for Managua at 1600.

URUGUAYAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES ON VISIT

PA121641 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Excerpt] As the acting Costa Rican president, Vice President Armando Arauz will host a dinner in honor of Uruguayan Foreign Minister Carlos Maeso, who is on an official visit to our country. Maeso arrived yesterday afternoon and will stay here until Saturday.

The Uruguayan minister has already met with the acting president of the Legislative Assembly to discuss the Central American and Uruguayan situation. According to Maeso, his country has always trusted the Contadora Group and expects that each of the Central American countries will do its part to fulfill what is established in the document drafted by Mexico, Panama, Colombia, and Venezuela.

Deputy Luis Armando Gutierrez said that the conversation also dealt with the Uruguayan Government's positive efforts to return to democracy, as freedom, justice and pluralism now prevails in Uruguay.

EL SALVADOR

ESA THREATENS DUARTE FOR PROPOSING DIALOGUE

PA130039 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2327 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] San Salvador, 12 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- One of the main "death squads" operating in El Salvador today threatened Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte because he is an "enemy of the fatherland" and is promoting a dialogue with the guerrillas on 15 October.

The Secret Anticommunist Army (ESA), through a communique sent to the ACAN-EFE offices, said that "a dialogue with FMLN communists is a dangerous political maneuver, hence Duarte and all parties and political groups supporting such a dialogue are committing high treason against El Salvador."

The communique added: "Therefore, the party of national liberation and its armed wing, the ESA, declares those people as enemies of the fatherland and will make them targets of our military operations."

The dialogue among government representatives, the FMLN, and the FDR will take place on Monday in La Palma, northern Chalatenango Department.

The ESA urges members of the Armed Forces and the Salvadoran people to "carefully analyze Duarte's actions and then they will realize that Duarte is implementing a servile plan to fulfill communist interests."

Text of Communique

FA132102 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Communique sent by the Salvadoran Secret Anticommunist Army, ESA, to the media -- date not given]

[Text] In view of Duarte's obsolete decision to meet with the communists of the FMLN in an alleged dialogue on 15 October, the National Liberation Party, PLN, and its armed wing, ESA, set forth the following:

We do not endorse and will never agree to engage in dialogue or to enter into negotiations with the communists of the FMLN, (?murderers) of our fatherland. It is not fair that while soldiers are sacrificing their lives for the sake of freedom, bureaucratic politicians, like Duarte, should welcome with open arms those responsible for so much bloodletting in our homeland.

We feel that Duarte's so-called peace offer is a deception of the Salvadoran people because all of us know what the communists' main goal is: to seize power by any method or means. The dialogue proposed by Duarte represents the first step to achieve this goal.

Consequently, we feel that this constitutes a lack of respect for the members of the Armed Forces and an affront to the soldiers who have fallen in combat in the war against communism. No doubt what Duarte is doing through this is fulfilling the platform of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC], which is the same as that proposed by the Communist Party of El Salvador. An analysis of the latest irrational and unconstitutional decisions, such as the dissolution of the security corps, will attest to this. This shows that Duarte and the PDC with a government plan that will guarantee the safety of all Salvadorans. [sentence as heard]

Therefore, we declare that the so-called dialogue with the communists of the FMLN is a dangerous political maneuver. For this reason, Duarte and all of the parties and political organizations supporting him, Democratic Action Party [AD], Union of Democratic Parties [UPD], National Association of Salvadoran [ANDES], and other organizations, are committing an act of high treason against El Salvador, its institutions, and its people. Therefore, the PLN and ESA declare them enemies of our homeland and inform them that they will become targets of our military actions.

We urge the members of the Armed Forces and Salvadoran people to make a careful analysis of Duarte's actions and realize that all that he is doing is carrying out a plan to capitulate to communist interests.

Finally, we condemn all of the actions that the FMLN's communists are carrying out at this moment, particularly the attack on the members of the National Police on Wednesday, 10 October.

We ask ourselves: How can it be possible to hold a dialogue for peace if they are promoting war? Peace will be achieved by destroying the communists. We [word indistinct] today, tomorrow, and always.

[Signed] Commander Aquiles Bagres and Jorge Palomo, members of the PLN.

DUARTE TAKES RESPONSIBILITY FOR PROPOSING DIALOGUE

PA121703 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] When asked if his decision to hold talks with the extreme left had been made known to the Armed Forces before he made the announcement at the United Nations, President Jose Napoleon Duarte said:

[Begin recording] I want to tell you that I informed the chief of the General Staff and the defense minister about my decision 2 days before the announcement was made. They, in turn, began to inform the other Armed Forces commanders immediately.

On the day I finished writing the speech, I called the defense minister at 0300 and asked him to meet me at my house at 0700 so that I could read it to him 30 minutes before leaving the country. Therefore, I read the speech at the United Nations, assuming full responsibility for this decision.

I also want to tell you that in addition to informing the military leaders, I also informed the political sectors and my cabinet so that they would be aware of this matter. [end recording]

Duarte also disclosed that Army troops are being kept at the garrisons in Chalatenango and that he will attend Monday's meeting with the extreme left without any protection.

[Begin Duarte recording] The answer to the other part of the question, which is also related to the talks, on whether I am going to take the top Armed Forces command to the talks with me, as requested by the guerrillas, is no. I will take two delegates whom I will choose. Perhaps I will choose one of the members of the Armed Forces but he will not go in his capacity as member of the Armed Forces but as my personal adviser in this action. This is a political action and I assume full responsibility for it. [end recording]

DUARTE ANSWERS QUESTIONS ON 15 OCTOBER DIALOGUE

PA122248 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Report by Raul Beltran]

[Text] Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte and his cabinet began an urgent meeting today at noon. Meanwhile, also at noon today, Salvadoran Defense Minister General Carlos Eugenio Vides Casanova made a very important decision. This was affirmed by President Duarte. General Vides Casanova said: We are convinced that democracy is the framework within which the people honorably exercise freedom and openly discuss various political feelings to find the best solution to advance firmly and irreversibly toward their own goals of development and prosperity. The defense minister also said that the Armed Forces support the steps taken by the president of the Republic and commander in chief of the Armed Forces which are aimed at achieving peace for our people with the certainty that these steps are within the framework of our country's Constitution. The defense minister said: When necessary we have answered with the force of the weapons that the people have put into our hands; but we are also capable of defending them with the force of reason.

During a speech delivered this morning at the Captain General (Gerardo Barrios) Military Academy where he swore in a company of the 1984 knight cadet recruits [reclutas caballeros cadetes de 1984], the defense minister said: Mr President, as a soldier I have duties to fulfill; as a citizen I have the right to step forward and put myself at your disposal to accompany you, unarmed, to the La Palma meeting should you consider this in the best interest of the fatherland. We believe in the separation of powers as a means to prevent despotism, and we believe that differences among men can be resolved with mutual understanding. We also know that democracy is the fertile soil for relations between the people and the Armed Forces to develop harmoniously and productively.

The defense minister's decision was accepted as an important one by President Jose Napoleon Duarte. Following the ceremony at the military academy we approached the president for a short interview.

[Begin recording] [Duarte] The Armed Forces fight with weapons to defend the nation; however, they are also ready to fight with the weapon of reason to convince those who have not understood the historical process and our efforts to set them to join in the democratic process. It is within this context that he says: As a soldier I will obey; if the commander in chief of the Armed Forces orders me to go, I will go. He also said that as a person, as a Salvadoran, he offers himself as volunteer to accompany me at this historical moment. I also recall that during his speech the defense minister was emphatic in rejecting any support for the death squads. This statement was aimed very specifically at the recent manifesto issued by ESA [Secret Anticommunist Army], which is contrary to the ideas and feelings of the Armed Forces.

Now, I have to choose the people, and I greatly appreciate the defense minister's loyalty and his obedience in accordance with the structure of the Armed Forces. I greatly appreciate his personal offer to accompany me, unarmed, to this meeting. It would seem logical that I should decide, right now, whether or not I accept his offer, but I do not think the time is right to announce who will accompany me. Therefore, you will be left in suspense for a few more days, until the time is right.

[Question indistinct]

[Duarte] This is an entire process that has to end on 15 October and for which we must prepare. This afternoon I will be meeting with the cabinet to discuss these matters. I am taking into account all the sectors and factors. Yesterday I met with the working class, media, and the private enterprise sector. Some meetings are still pending, and therefore the conclusion of this process of preparation will be deciding who will accompany me at this meeting. [end recording]

Yesterday afternoon in Panama City the problem of how Guillermo Manuel Ungo, president of the FDR, and Dr Ruben Zamora, a high-ranking member of this political organization, would arrive in the country to attend the La Palma meeting was discussed. The lack of communications and the hesitation of the special commission coordinating the meeting between the Salvadoran Government and the members of the Salvadoran left endangered the meeting. Dr Ungo and Dr Zamora agreed to travel but also demanded guarantees of personal safety upon their arrival at the El Salvador International Airport. This matter was also discussed today at noon with President Jose Napoleon Duarte. He was asked whether he had any information on the decision of the FDR members and what the government planned to do.

[Begin recording] [Duarte] Did they say this?

[Reporter] That they plan to fly to Comalapa.

[Duarte] When did they say this?

[Reporter] During a news conference in Panama.

[Duarte] In Panama, they said that they would fly to Comalapa. Take note of what I am going to say. This means that they have no other way to reach La Palma; therefore, I am going to ask the Red Cross to make all of the necessary arrangements to meet, lodge, and transfer them, and to make the necessary arrangements for their safety. I will also order, and in your presence I order the defense minister to take the necessary measures to help the Red Cross in its task. I will also ask the Red Cross to arrange this and I will notify Msgr Rosas Chavez who is the person responsible for coordinating the meeting.

[Reporter] The hopes of the Salvadoran people have increased following your UN statement regarding a peaceful solution for the Salvadoran conflict. This morning, through Radio Venceremos, the guerrillas said that as of 16 October traffic throughout the country will be stopped. What do you have to say about this?

[Duarte] This shows us that they do not want peace. They have also done other things. They have begun creating military problems in the area. The day I notified the country of my decision I issued orders, through the defense minister and the chief of General Staff, for all troops in the area to remain within the established areas and headquarters. However, they do not want to understand that the people want peace and they are carrying out activities against peace.

However, the people will go to La Palma. I am going to La Palma whether they are armed or unarmed. I am going unarmed, without armed protection, and I am sure that the people will accompany me. I am also sure that you will accompany me. The government, the people, and the Armed Forces are sincerely and honestly set on the quest for peace and are not pursuing tactics to deceive anyone. They cannot or will not deceive anyone. This is the beginning of our walk down the path to peace. We began to walk down this path the moment I made my speech at the United Nations. This walk is being made without reservations or resentments and with the hopes that those still harboring hate in their hearts will put it aside and join the democratic process, show respect for the Constitution which is the will of the people, and join in the search to contribute to the country's development process without violence or blood. This is what we are searching for, this is what we have proposed, and this is what we will do. We do not know what we have proposed, and this is what we will do. We do not know what they are planning or have in their minds. We do not know why they are doing all these things that go against peace, but we are going to put forth all our efforts to achieve peace.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Duarte] I do not have the slightest idea. There is a commission that is working and coordinating with Msgr Rosas Chavez, whom we have asked to be involved in this matter.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Duarte] He can do whatever is necessary to solve the problem.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Duarte] I repeat: There is a commission that is in charge of all the preparations. [end recording]

[Beltran] As time passes, questions regarding the site of the meeting between the government delegates and the Salvadoran leftists are being cleared up. President Jose Napoleon Duarte was asked whether a specific location in La Palma has been chosen for the meeting. The leftists have said that they need witnesses to this dialogue. It is the dialoguem in fact, negotiations, which some extreme conservatives in El Salvador have chosen to misinterpret. What is the president's opinion on this?

[Begin recording] [Duarte] The conversation will be private. The Episcopal Conference will act as a witness. It will be held in a La Palma church. Only Salvadorans will be present at the meeting. They had proposed -- they wanted to lay a trap -- that my great friend, Luis Herrera Campins, former president [of Venezuela] be a witness. However, I said no, this is strictly among Salvadorans.

[Reporter] Has the church agreed to act as witness?

[Duarte] Church officials will meet with me on Saturday because at this time two of the bishops and the president of the conference, Msgr Revelo, are not in the country. They will return tomorrow from the Dominican Republic where they are now meeting with the pope.

[Reporter] Some extreme rightist politicians have (?criticized) in the past 48 hours your decision to meet with the rebel leaders in La Palma, saying that this violates some points of the Constitution. What is your opinion?

[Duarte] All I can tell you is that I think I have a historic duty to do this. I am absolutely sure that I am abiding by the Constitution. Article 3 on the duties of the president clearly indicates that the president must seek peace, harmony, and unity among citizens. We have a president of the Supreme Court of Justice. If at some moment I violate the Constitution, the Supreme Court is legally empowered to decide that I have done so. We have a president of the National Legislative Assembly. If I err and violate the law, its members will judge me. I place myself in the hands of the Salvadoran people's democratic institutions, because I think this is the path the people want. We are sure we have the support of the entire country.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] you say that you want to speak with the subversives about their incorporation into the democratic process. In the past, for example in the negotiations between the Peace Commission and the FDR, they have always rejected a discussion limited to this topic, to their incorporation in the democratic process. They want to share power. Why do you think this initiative can achieve progress [words indistinct]

[Duarte] I do not think I can say what they want to do. What I can tell you is that I have the duty to seek peace. I will not deviate from the Constitution by even 1 millimeter? Therefore, only the people have power, and no one can impose power by the force of weapons. This is the fundamental struggle of the Armed Forces. This is the historic content of the minister's speech today in which he analyzed those who throughout history have wanted to impose themselves on the people through weapons and to impose dictatorships and totalitarianism. What the subversive sectors are doing with this intransigent position is simply advocating totalitarianism and trying to impose themselves through weapons. The Armed Forces have returned freedom to the people. They are struggling for their freedom. They are strengthening freedom in accordance with our nation's principles. This is stated by our Constitution and national anthem. We can never accept, after all the blood that has been spilled for freedom in this country, someone coming to try to impose himself on us with a rifle on the table.

That is why I have stated that I do not negotiate with rifles or weapons on the table. Instead, I negotiate with reason. That is why the minister's speech is so momentous. He said he is also ready to struggle with reason to defend freedom.

[Question indistinct]

[Duarte] I think everyone knows what my commitment is and that I am carrying out an investigation. Every time I meet with journalists I am asked the same question. This is a process that is not achieved overnight. I think some are acting unjustly, because when we face such important matters as seeking peace, they continue trying to reopen wounds and weaken the government's unity, strength, and spirit in its efforts to seek peace and resolve the problem of the abuses and crimes committed in the country. I will tell you that I am investigating and that I am not going to give any information to anyone until I have sufficient data. This is my style of government. When I make a decision I do not go back on it. Therefore, when I said that I will investigate crimes and imprison those found guilty, I was telling the truth. It is the same as when I said that we were going to find the path for discussion, that we were going to make a peace proposal, and that we were going to discuss the problems of peace among Salvadorans without weapons in Salvadoran territory. You know that I did not say this only now but years ago. Therefore, it should be no surprise to anyone that this government is ready to keep its promises. [end recording]

[Beltran] Francisco Jose Guerrero, president of the Supreme Court, and Maria Julia Castillo, president of the Legislative Assembly, also expressed at the military school their personal support and that of the institutions they represent for President Jose Napoleon Duarte's position on holding a dialogue with the FMLN rebels and the FDR political leaders on Monday.

NAMES OF DUARTE DELEGATION MEMBERS ANNOUNCED

PA150133 Paris AFP in Spanish 0056 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] San Salvador, 14 Oct (AFP) -- The Salvadoran Government has officially announced the members of the delegation that will accompany President Napolean Duarte to his appointment with the guerrillas, scheduled for tomorrow, Monday, in La Palma, Chalatenango. Planning Minister Fidel Chavez, authorized spokesman for this event, informed AFP that the official delegation, headed by Durate himself, will include Adolfo Rey Prendes, minister of the presidency; and Defense Minister General Vides Casanova. Also attending the meeting in La Palma will be the two vice presidents [as received]: (Abraham Rodriguez), a member of the Christian Democratic old guard; and Rene Fortin Magana, a Democratic Action Party leader.

CABINET DECLARATION SUPPORTS DUARTE'S EFFORTS

PA132229 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Report by Osiris Ramirez]

[Text] The Salvadoran Government's ministers and deputy ministers advocate without reserve President Duarte's dialogue with the guerrilla leaders in La Palma, Chalatenango Department, according to a document signed by the high-level officials. The cabinet met yesterday at noon in the Presidential Palace and issued the following 12 October declaration:

Aware of the historical moment which prevails in the country and the unpostponable need to achieve peace, we decide to accept the responsibility, with all its consequences, as behooves us as officials of a government which was legitimately elected by the Salvadoran people.

Fully aware of the patriotism and courage behind the decision adopted by President Jose Napoleon Duarte, and convinced that the decision coincides with the Salvadoran people's most heartfelt wishes, we hereby state our unreserved support and solidarity for the president's initiative to hold the meeting in La Palma.

On this historical date, when we commemorate Hispanic Day, we sign this document.

Presidential Palace, San Salvador, 12 October 1984.

HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION STATES SUPPORT OF DIALOGUE

PA121530 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Many and varied reactions to the announcement of 15 October dialogue between the Salvadoran Government and guerrilas are being voiced throughout the country. According to sources in the National Constituent Assembly and in San Salvador political circles, only a small group of extreme radicals has refused to state its position with regard to the dialogue between Duarte and guerrillas that will take place in La Palma on Monday.

Today at noon the Human Rights Commission of El Salvador, CDHES, which is independent from the government, stated its position on the dialogue.

[Begin recording by unidentified spokesman] Our position on President Jose Napoleon Duarte's dialogue Proposal [title]

Whereas peace is one of our highest aspirations at this time when war has reached unimaginable proporations, our organization comes forth as a voice crying and struggling to make peace not only an ideal, but also the true path that will unite men's ideals [words indistinct] country.

Therefore, we support the proposal that President Jose Napoleon Duarte made to El Salvador's leftist sectors that are grouped in the FMLN at the 39th UN Assembly. We believe that the president's proposal has surprised the FMLN-FDR and that they have taken it seriously because the Reagan administration is currently increasing its intervention in El Salvador.

We wish to state that the proposal made by the president of the republic himself must be considered from all angles and treated with the responsibility that circumstances demand. It must not become another political ploy used to deceive the people. It must contribute to restoring the credibility of political groups of both sides of the conflict, both domestically and abroad. It must not be used to confuse the Salvadoran people, who have already said: Enough war; yes to peace dialogue.

We all know that the dialogue will pave the way for peace. We must understand it as an important effort in El Salvador's history that must not be viewed simply as a proposal. We have repeatedly said that the dialogue will benefit the Salvadoran people and no one else.

[Signed] Human Rights Commission of El Salvador, CDHES, Nongovernmental [end recording]

ARENA MANIFESTO ON DUARTE DIALOGUE PROPOSAL

PA140410 San Salvador DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 12 Oct 84 p 44

[Nationalist Republican Alliance, ARENA manifesto issued 12 October]

[Text] The Nationalist Republican Alliance, ARENA, majority political bulwark of the deepest republican nationalistic sentiments of the Salvadoran people, must define its clear, patriotic position on the delicate current political situation, which is marked by a suspicious process that culminated in the offers made by President Duarte to the Marxist subversive organizations that have been up in arms for the past 5 years in our country.

The Salvadoran people have astutely observed the behavior of President Duarte at international level and his repeated claims about the need to "reveal" abroad the reality of the Salvadoran people. We know well that this is not possible through lightning visits to different countries, which, unfortunately for our national prestige, have been tarnished by what some news reports have described as President Duarte's "blunders."

These trips, the true significance of which still remains unknown to the Salvadoran people, have been magnified by a well-orchestrated international publicity campaign which could not have been financed with the scarce government resources -- which are now more scarce than ever, to the extent that El Salvador today subsists on donations, credits, and different types of aid.

We have been driven to such a situation by the armed actions of the FDR-FMLN assisted from abroad, which were imposed on the country in 1980.

Now the offer of dialogue and amnesty made by President Duarte to the FMLN guerrilla commanders have come up and have been depicted abroad as something new. The leaders of subversion apparently considered these offers to be imperative and the figure of Colombian President Belisario Betancur as mediator between the guerrilla fronts and the Salvadoran Government instantly appeared. It all happened rapidly in the very brief period of 2 days, amidst the approval of powerful foreign forces.

Questions have quickly arisen: What is behind all this? What forces have made it appear that all are moving with chronometric precision? What is there new in President Duarte's offer that has caused the news media to give it so much national and international importance? The answers are already becoming clear to the Salvadorans. Such answers increasingly entail a decline in the quality of our freedom, of our dignity as sovereign people, and of our capacity for self-determination. We have already reached the level of maximum obedience, as we are to be swayed by [word indistinct] gestures, resounding words, and well-choreographed applause.

From the standpoint of the above, ARENA has analyzed the proposal Mr Duarte made in his UN appearance on Monday, 8 October. The offer made to the FDR and the subversive groups that make up the FMLN, inviting them to a dialogue to discuss laying down their arms and joining the nation's democratic electoral process, had already been made previously by former President Alvaro Magana with well-known negative results. At the same time, representatives of the FDR-FMLN claim that Duarte's invitation is nothing but an anwer to the dialogue proposal made by the Marxist front last May through Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, and reiterated last June through the U.S. liberal candidate, Rev Jesse Jackson.

Above all, ARENA fully shares the wish for peace and tranquillity for our people. Our democratic vocation and nationalist principles have always led us to uphold and defend this attitude, which is necessary to restore Salvadoran tranquillity, to start an authentic recovery of our national economy, and so that the people in general may head for a progressive and just life.

At the same time, ARENA considers that the path to follow toward such objectives, is full of great difficulties and menaces. It is well-known that subversion, particularly if inspired by Marxism, does not honor the indispensable ethical principles required for all dialogue to be fruitful, honest, and safe. Communists usually commit themselves to certain terms and then later ignore them when conditions are propitious for achieving their true objectives.

For Marxists, all dialogues, accords, and negotiations on peace are but tacit truces that allow them time to reorganize their forces. It has been widely said that, for Communists, peace is but the continuation of war through other means. Within the revolutionary outlines of Lenin and Stalin, the pledged word has no value because it is but a "bourgeois bias" that prevents the imposition of socialism.

In addition, the desire for publicity of some politicians is often hidden behind their alleged longing for peace. These politicians utilize the news media to attain power and stay with it.

It is not ARENA's intention to introduce a discordant note in the genuine hope of all SAlvadorans, but our political responsibility demands that we cannot be optimistic without a sure foundation, especially now that our homeland's destiny is at stake.

In this particular case, we have sufficient evidence to understand that there is an intervention of foreign forces, including the U.S. labor organization AFL-CIO, which keeps the Salvadoran organization Democratic Popular Union, UPD, divided. This latter organization pressures President Duarte through the social pact signed with the Christian Democratic Party, PDC, and threatens to denounce the PDC if it does not comply with the pact.

It is evident that powerful foreign personalities have participated and will continue to participate in the preparation and implementation of the dialogue proposed by Duarte, thus making clearer what cannot remain hidden any longer.

Strangely enough, Duarte's "initative" coincides with our armed forces' military initiative in the past few months against subversive forces.

ARENA will remain watchful of all likely alternatives during the dialogue, making all possible efforts for this dialogue to take the form of a genuine and patriotic effort for peace, rather than being characterized by hidden or subordinate interests. This dialogue should not result in a compromise of the Salvadoran nation's true interests but, rather, in a denial of power to those who have systematically refused to participate in the procedures indicated by our Constitution.

In fact, no one can obtain the false right to particpate in the nation's political life by means of concession not permitted by law and without adapting himself to the only means and procedure accepted by democracy, that is to say, the people's verdict through the elections.

El Salvador, 12 October 1984

[Signed] Nationalist Republican Alliance, ARENA

ARMY TROOPS REPORTEDLY WITHDRAW FROM LA PALMA

PA140157 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0042 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 13 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- Salvadoran Archbishop Arturo Rivera y Damas arrived in this capital this afternoon from Santo Domingo where he met with Pope John Paul II. The Salvadoran archbishop arrived here 48 hours before the meeting to be held between top government leaders and the guerrilla groups of this Central American country.

Today, auxiliary Bishop Gregorio Rosas Chavez met in Panama City with Guillermo Ungo, top leader of the Salvadoran guerrilla groups' political front.

The meeting was held at a time when a possibility exists that the guerrilla groups will not attend the meeting in La Palma if the army does not withdraw its troops, according to rumors which have circulated in the Panamanian capital.

Nevertheless, the local news media has reported that the troops of Colonel Sigfrido Ochoa, military commander of Chalatenango Department, where La Palma is located, withdrew from the town yesterday afternoon.

REGULATIONS ON TRAVEL TO LA PALMA ISSUED

PA142021 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1938 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Office of the Secretary of Information of the Presidency of the Republic communique; date not given]

[Text] A plan to regulate the transportation of people has been prepared in order to permit an orderly flow of traffic and to provide a better service to the Salvadoran people who will accompany the president of the Republic to the La Palma meeting.

Following regulations must be obeyed by all of the organizations and people want to go to the town of La Palma:

1. An effort must be made to use as few vehicles as possible. This means that mass transit vehicles should be used.

2. People should abstain from traveling individually and go in groups.

3. The people are informed that some mass transit vehicles will be made available. These vehicles will be leaving from: a) Centenario Park; b) Libertad Park; c) Bolivar Park.

4. Departure time: 0500, 15 October, Monday.

5. All people are asked to bring their own food and drinking water.

6. No vehicle should pass another unless a vehicle has broken down, in which case it must be taken off the road.

7. People are asked to be careful and not to use any vehicle with mechanical problems.

8. On arriving at La Palma, the people are recommended to follow the reception committee's instructions on where to park.

9. There will be drinking water, mechanical help, and first aid posts along the route.

10. People are asked to follow the instructions of the Red Cross, the Green Cross, Boy Scouts, and other public service institutions.

11. The people are asked to abstain from taking minors along because of the difficulties in satisfying their basic needs.

UNGO DISCUSSES 15 OCT DIALOGUE WITH DUARTE

PA121738 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Guillermo Manuel Ungo, president of the FDR, interviewed by unidentified SALPRESS reporter in Panama City on 10 October -- recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] Dr Ungo, what is the FMLN-FDR's opinion of Jose Napoleon Duarte's proposal for holding talks so that the guerrillas can participate in the next elections?

[Ungo] Our position is well known. The problem for the government is not to seek a surrender because Duarte is not even winning the war. The problem is to seek peace through negotiations. Electoral participation is part of President Reagan's military strategy under the present conditions. We are willing to focus our efforts on the search for overall solutions in which elections are one aspect but they are not the end in itself.

[Reporter] What is your opinion of Duarte's invitation to the FMLN commanders excluding the FDR?

[Ungo] Well, I don't know if it is a maneuver to try to divide us or if there is some sort of reasoning behind it. But Duarte is not the one to decide who our representatives will be, just as we are not telling the government who its delegates should be. We are an indivisible alliance and thus one front cannot assume any responsibility on behalf of the other. We take joint responsibility for our actions and make joint decisions. What plans does he have in mind? I truly don't know. I think he is adopting a very comfortable position so as not to have to guarantee conditions for our participation in the dialogue.

[Repoter] Do you have any knowledge of favorable reactions from governments or personalities?

[Ungo] No, none so far. But we have the spontaneous and quick agreement of Colombian President Belisario Betancur to act as an intermediary. I think there will be a very favorable reaction.

[Reporter] Will Betancur attend the La Palma meeting?

[Ungo] No, because we are not asking him to be a mediator, but an intermediary. He is acting as an intermediary so that the meeting can be held.

[Reporter] To conclude, can you supply the names of the FMLN-FDR delegates who will go to La Palma?

[Ungo] No, for security reasons and because we think it would be inadvisable, we do not feel that we should give any advance information. Suffice it to say that, according to the communique, the official statement issued by our fronts, the talks will be held at the highest level.

Goals of Dialogue

PA122112 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1448 GMT 12 Oct 84

[By Agustin de Gracia]

[Excerpts] Panama, 12 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- Guillermo Ungo, president of the Salvadoran guerrillas' political front, has spoken in favor of a progressive dialogue with the Salvadoran Government beginning with Monday's talks between the two sides. In remarks to ACAN-EFE, Ungo, leader of the FDR, said that the rebels intend to "seek possible means to go from the parts to the whole, if it is not possible to go to the whole once and for all."

The FDR will send Ungo and Ruben Zamora, also a leader of the armed opposition, to the meeting proposed by Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte which will be held in La Palma, in northern El Salvador, on Monday, 15 October.

The military front will be represented by two of the five FMLN commanders whose indentifies have not been revealed for security reasons.

"What we are interested in is beginning the dialogue," Ungo remarked. "we have specific positions that permit a gradual movement toward agreements and progress in a dialogue."

"There is the impression that President Duarte has not changed," Ungo told ACAN-EFE. "We don't know if he is going to give us a surprise so we do not want to make up our minds beforehand."

"If the offer of elections is maintained," he added, "it would not be a very constructive proposal because Duarte himself admits that there are no democratic conditions and that he wants to create security conditions." Ungo noted that if Duarte "wants to play at holding a dialogue for the sake of appearances only," the guerrilla fronts will "make every possible effort to make these appearances a reality."

"So far," the rebel leader stressed, "even the mere holding of a dialogue looks like a political game and not a real willingness to do it. However, we are trying to make this a reality and to make a serious effort."

Optimistic About Outcome

PA140343 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0309 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Text] Panama City, 13 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- Despite rumors circulated today in this capital about the suspension of the dialogue between the guerrilla and the Salvadoran Government, Guillermo Ungo, political leader of the rebels, told ACAN-EFE tonight that "the prospects are favorable."

Today, Saturday, there was a long, secret meeting between Guillermo Ungo and other Salvadoran dissidents with the San Salvador auxiliary bishop, Msgr Gregorio Rosa Chavez, one of the mediators appointed by the Catholic hierarchy. The meeting was held behind closed doors, without access to the press.

Ungo said there are "some obstacles" with regard to security for the guerrillas, but emphasized the favorable prospects for the meeting, the first held in Salvadoran territory between the rebels and the government.

Meets Msgr Rosas Chavez

PA132326 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2252 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] Panama City, 13 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- Guillermo Ungo, political leader of the Salvadoran guerrilla movement, and Msgr Gregorio Rosas Chavez, auxiliary bishop of San Salvador, met in Panama City today to discuss aspects of the dialogue between the Salvadoran government and guerrillas. Sources close to Ungo reported that whether or not he goes to El Salvador to meet with government representatives "will depend largely on the outcome of this meeting."

Representatives of the Salvadoran government and guerrillas are supposed to meet on Monday in La Palma, a town in northern El Salvador. Msgr Rosas Chavez is mediating between the two parties.

Ruben Zamora, another political leader of the guerrilla movement, is reportedly also taking part in the meeting between Msgr Rosas Chavez and Ungo.

Unconfirmed rumors were circulating in Panama City today to the effect that the rebels will refuse to go to La Palma because the Salvadoran Army is conducting search operations in the area.

Ungo is a leader of the Salvadoran FDR which, together with the FMLN, has been waging war on the Salvadoran Government since 1980.

COMMANDERS VILLALOBOS, GUERRA TO ATTEND DIALOGUE

PA142015 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1950 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 14 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- Clandestine station Radio Venceremos announced today that Commanders Joaquin Villalobos and Salvador Guerra will be the Salvadoran guerrillas' military representatives at tomorrow's dialogue with the government.

Guillermo Ungo, Ruben Zamora, and Mario Aguinada Carranza, leaders of the FDR, which supports the guerrillas politically, will arrive in El Salvador today at noon. They will also participate in the meeting.

The meeting is scheduled to begin tomorrow at 1000 local time (1600 GMT) in the town of La Palma, in northern Chalatenango Department, 85 km from the capital near the Honduran border.

UNGO, ZAMORA LEAVE PANAMA FOR LA PALMA MEETING

Expect 1-Day Meeting

PA141502 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1407 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Panama City, 14 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- Guillermo Ungo, the Salvadoran rebels' top political leader, will travel to El Salvador today for next Monday's meeting with representatives of the government of Jose Napoleon Duarte.

Ungo said that the prospects for the meeting's actually taking place "are favorable at this time, although there are still some problems, particularly over guarantees for our security." The rebel leader also told ACAN-EFE that the meeting between representatives of the government and the guerrillas will last only 1 day "since I do not believe that the results of this first meeting will be positive and immediate enough to justify a more lengthy negotiation. [quotation marks as received]

It is expected that at Monday's meeting, the two parties will agree on holding future negotiations that could lead to the pacification of El Salvador. A schedule for future meetings could result from the 15 October meeting.

Accompanied by Diplomats

PA141812 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1714 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Text] Panama City, 14 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- Guillermo Ungo and Ruben Zamora, political representatives of the Salvadoran guerrillas, left Panama for San Salvador today to meet with representatives of that country's government tomorrow. Political sources have told ACAN-EFE that Ungo and Zamora traveled aboard a Colombian Air Force plane and were accompanied by French Ambassador Robert Anthony [name as received], Colombian Ambassador Julio Londono, and Swiss Ambassador Francois Nordmann.

The plane took off at 1035 Panamanian time (1535 GMT) and will arrive at 1230 Salvadoran time (1835 GMT).

According to the sources, Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte formally approved the delegation's trip and has assumed responsibility for the personal safety of the members of the delegation.

Arrive in La Palma

PA150022 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2347 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Excerpt] La Palma, El Salvador, 14 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- FDR leaders arrived this afternoon at La Palma, where they will meet with government officials tomorrow. Guillermo Ungo and Ruben Zamora arrived in International Red Cross vehicles and then headed for the Honduran border followed by a caravan of journalists' cars.

Hold Press Conference

PA150334 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 0025 GMT 15 Oct 84

[FDR leaders Guillermo Ungo and Ruben Zamora press conference in La Palma on 15 October -- recorded]

[Text] [Ungo] We have work to do. Let us do this in an orderly manner so that all of you journalists can get your work done and so that we can also continue on our way. I propose to you the following: We will ride on our vehicle to that house over there and then give the press about 20 minutes. This proposal is on the condition that we can then move on without the presence of the press.

[Zamora] In order for all of us to do our work, we ask that we be left alone after the conference. We will devote (?5) minutes to questions, first in Spanish, then in English. It is impossible to answer all questions. For this reason we hope that the questions that you will ask will cover the topics you are interested in.

[Unidentified reporter] What is the most important topic that will be discussed in this meeting?

[Zamora] We have proposed that the first step in this dialogue would be to reach peace. For us, there cannot be any magical formula that can be devised overnight. We do not want to create false expectations. This conflict has been going on for many years. Its causes are very deep. Strong wills are required for the solution of this conflict. However, above all, support of most of the Salvadoran people is required.

We believe that, after more than 3 years since presenting our proposal for a dialogue and negotiation, the proposal has crystallized through the pressure and interest of the Salvadoran people, the Catholic Church, and the international community. We have come here willing to hold a dialogue [words indistinct]. We are primarily interested in the dialogue and then publicity. We believe that the news media will be useful for all if all of us do our part. But, first of all, we must set real, precise conditions in order for the two parties, with an open agenda, to find common points of agreement that allow us to make progress in the dialogue. We are primarily interested in seeing that the dialogue can freely move forward.

[Reporter] (?Who has been proposed as) mediator?

[Zamora] In the first place, President Belisario Betancur is an honorable person. In the second place, he is a man of great experience, and not just nationally. He is concerned about the Salvadoran case. Remember, it was through Betancur that a dialogue with Stone and the peace commission was organized last year. President Betancur has the experience, he is familiar with the problem, and we believe that, for this reason, he is good.

[Reporter] What FMLN commanders will participate in the dialogue?

[Zamora] The members of the FMLN General Command who will attend the dialogue are Commanders Joaquin Villalobos and German Cienfuegos.

[Reporter] Will we know today what will be discussed tomorrow here in La Palma?

[Zamora] This meeting's perspective depends on what we will do tomorrow. All we can say now is that we are determined and willing to walk toward peace. But, in order to hold a dialogue and walk toward peace, it is indispensable for the two parties to want to take action. We hope that the Salvadoran Government also wants to walk toward peace tomorrow. We want to have lasting peace. For this, we have to take another step so that we can soon have peace, in justice and unity, for all Salvadorans.

[Question] Could a truce then be reached?

[Unidentified person] That is what we hope.

[Question] Your presence as insurgent leaders in El Salvador.... Specifically, are you the ones who are going to participate in the dialogue?

[Ungo] We believe there is a political fact: the representative and political nature of the FDR as a front. That has been recognized not only by the international community but also I believe that our presence here and that of our companions has been primarily recognized by important sectors of the Salvadoran people. We believe that this is the first step for us to be physically present. It gives us great satisfaction and is very moving. However, the most important thing is why we are here and what we are here for. We are here to participate as an indispensable element in a dialogue that will lead us, as Zamora has said, to a negotiated solution to the conflict.

[Question] When will the FMLN representatives get here?

[Ungo] They will be here with us at 1000 tomorrow.

[Question] What about the criticism of the way in which the meeting was organized?

[Zamora] We view the meeting with great seriousness and attach great importance to it. We believe that all the necessary steps have not been taken to ensure its success as a meeting leading to peace. In this regard, to give a specific example, the preliminary aspects of the meeting have not yet been agreed upon, because the process and preliminary agreements were announced only 72 hours before the meeting. Our fronts did not set the date of the meeting. The date was set by Napoleon Duarte. The blame, if things do not come out well because of this haste, will not be ours. We have made our best effort to have things come out well.

[Question indistinct]

[Zamora] Well, I believe that in a country where over 50,000 people have been murdered, this is not the best place, or the best situation, or the best conditions to hold a meeting of this type. Nevertheless, we are here.

[Question] Is sharing power (?one of your objectives)?

[Zamora] The meeting that we are going to hold tomorrow is a dialogue. We want that dialogue to lead to negotiations. Matters of power, as well as other matters, will have to be dealt with in negotiations.

[Question] Don't you have the impression that this being converted into a meeting to give publicity to Duarte?

[Zamora] Well, that is one of our concerns. We have told the press from the outset that the objectives of the meeting were changed to make the meeting into a political show. We proposed that President Belisario Betancur serve as intermediary in order to give the meeting the seriousness and realism of a dialogue that will lead to a political solution. We hope that this can be the case. So far, we see the prospects as being good. We hope that tomorrow the behavior of the other party, the people, and the press will contribute to this. The conditions and the place are very unfavorable. We had no part in organizing this event, while obviously, from the signs that I can see, the other party did participate.

CASTRO WELCOMES BRANDT ON ARRIVAL IN HAVANA

PA142035 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2016 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Text] Havana, 14 Oct (EFE) -- Socialist International President Willy Brandt was welcomed by Fidel Castro upon his arrival in Havana at 1440. Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez; Jesus Montane Oropesa, alternate member of the Cuban Politburo; and other members of the Cuban Government, as well as FRG diplomatic representatives also welcomed Brandt.

FIDEL CASTRO MEETS WITH POLISARIO FRONT LEADER

FL131300 Havana Domestic Service in Spansin 1045 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro has held a lengthy meeting with Mahfoud 'Ali Beiba, member of the Executive Committee of the Popular Front for the Liberation Sagui el Hamra and Rio de Oro [Polisario] and prime minister of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic. The Saharan leader gave Fidel a message from the president of that brother nation, Mohamed Abdelaziz. The first secretary of the Central Committee of our party and president of the Councils of State and Minisers spoke with the Polisario leader regarding different aspects of the present international situation and the further development of the close relations existing between the two political organizations and governments.

PCC, VENEZUELAN COMMUNISTS ISSUE PRESS REPORT

PA051728 Paris AFP in Spanish 2148 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Havana, 3 Oct (AFP) -- The Communist Parties of Venezuela and Cuba ended talks in Havana today whose main result was that they agreed that "the current policy of the U.S. administration endangers the region and international peace." This phrase, the observers noted, is the only sign of agreement suggested by a press note issued today reporting the activities carried out in Cuba by the visitors who exchanged "information on the national and international situation" with their hosts.

These observers noted that, judging from the note, Jesus Farias, secretary general of the Communist Party of Venezuela [PCV], who headed the delegation, left Havana without talking with President Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC]. Furthermore, the talks between the two parties were not held at the same protocol level because while Farias headed the Venezuelan side, the Cuban side was headed by Jesus Montane, alternate member of the Politburo, and Manuel Pineiro, member of the Central Committee.

Very close to Castro, Montane is chief of the Central Committee's General Department of Foreign Relations and Pineiro heads the America Department.

At the end of the talks, Eduardo Gallegos Mancera, one of the members of the PCV delegation and member of the PCV Politburo, was decorated by the Cuban Government with the "Solidarity Order" medal.

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the PCC Politburo, pinned the medal on Gallegos Mancera and noted that "perhaps like nobody else," Gallegos Mancera maintained a "warm and active revolutionary solidarity" with Cuba. In addition to Farias and Gallegos Mancera, the PCV delegation was made up of Silvino Varela and was "accompanied" by Elizabeth Farias, member of the PCV Central Committee.

The visit was made at the invitation of the PCC Central Committee and the press note stressed that before returning to Caracas the visitors "expressed their firm solidarity with the Cuban revolution in the face of any aggression attempt by Yankee imperialism."

USSR'S FERTILIZER PRODUCTION MINISTER ARRIVES

FL121459 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1218 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] Aleksey Georgiyevich Petrishchev, USSR minister of mineral fertilizer production, has arrived in Camaguey heading a delegation of officials of that ministry and allied industries. He was accompanied by Marcos Portal Leon, alternate member of the party Central Committee and Cuban minister of basic industries. At the Ignacio Agramonte International Airport of Camaguey city, the Soviet minister was received by Lazaro Vazquez, alternate member of the Central Committee and first secretary of the party in Camaguey Province, and Manuel Chaos, member of the provincial party Executive Bureau.

The Soviet delegation will visit the industrial city of Nuevitas, located north of Camaguey, to inspect the October Revolution Fertilizer Plant, built with assistance from the fraternal Soviet people. Tomorrow, the delegation will visit the new Jesus Suarez Gayol Sugar Mill, which is the second sugar mill built by the revolution in Camaguey. The Soviet minister of mineral fertilizer production will also attend a Cuba-USSR friendship ceremony to be held in Camaguey.

SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION ACCORD SIGNED WITH USSR

FL122100 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1826 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] The Cuban and Soviet Union domestic trade ministers, respectively Manuel Vila Sosa and Grigoriy Vashchenko, have signed in Moscow the 1985-86 protocol for scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries. At the meeting, the Soviet and Cuban representatives from this economic branch studied the adherence to the 1983-84 programs. The elaboration of an organizational model for government food supply in Cuba, established in the last program, was verified. It had been a joint effort between the USSR Ministry of Trade's Institute for Scientific Investigation for the People's Nutrition and the Cuban Ministry of Domestic Trade's directorate concerned with this sector.

Two recommendations were made: the first on increasing work productivity in social nutrition, and the second, on increasing the training and qualification of the cadres in this sector.

EDUCATION MINISTER RECEIVED BY FINLAND'S SORSA

FL131530 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] In Helsinki, the prime minister of Finland, Kalevi Sorsa, has received Cuban Minister of Education and Vice President of the Council of Ministers Jose Ramon Fernandez in a special audience. Fernandez transmitted to Kalevi Sorsa personal greetings from President of the Councils of State and Ministers Commander in Chief Fidel Castro; Sorsa sent reciprocal greetings to our commander in chief. During the interview, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, the two leaders discussed Cuban-Finnish relations and exchanged viewpoints on the situation in Central America and the Caribbean.

RODRIGUEZ MEETS WITH COLOMBIA'S BETANCUR

PA130006 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez met in Panama City with Colombian President Belisario Betancur, with whom he discussed the Central American situation and explained Cuba's stand concerning the Contadora effort.

The Cuban leader and the delegation accompanying him to the inauguration of Panamanian President-elect Nicolas Ardito Barletta also met with Guillermo Ungo, Ruben Zamora, and Mario Aguinada, representatives of the FMLN-FDR. The FMLN-FDR leaders explained the position of their organizations in view of the offers made by Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte.

The Central American issue was the topic of the talks between Rodriguez and Argentine Vice President Victor Martinez, as well as with Venezuelan Foreign Minister Isidro Morales Paul.

The Cuban vice president also met with the Polish delegation headed by Deputy Chairman Mieczyslaw Rakowski, who will visit Cuba soon.

The Cuban delegation to the Panamanian inauguration attended the official reception hosted by President Jorge Illueca.

Discusses Contadora Document

FL121234 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, has said in Panama City that Cuba is prepared to comply with points agreed upon in the Contadora Document for Peace and Cooperation in Central America.

The Cuban leader told the press that if in the Contadora Document, it is decided that Cuba should withdraw its military advisers from Nicaragua, it will comply with the agreement. He said that as soon as the agreement is adopted, Cuba will comply with its obligations and that he hopes the other nations would comply with theirs.

Answering a question on his talks with Colombian President Belisario Betancur, Rodriguez said most of his meetings with the Colombian president had been satisfactory. He said Cuba and Colombia are now working together for Latin America and that is the most important thing.

The Cuban leader attended the inauguration of Panama's new president, Nicolas Ardito Barletta.

Delegation Leaves Panama

FL122330 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] The Cuban delegation headed by Carlos Rafael Rodriguez has ended its visit to Panama after attending the inauguration ceremonies of President-elect Nicolas Ardito Barletta.

The Cuban vice president and his delegation were seen off by the Panamanian ministers of foreign relations, government and justice, and agricultural development, respectively Fernando Cardoza, Carlos de Sedas, and Ariel Barnet.

TWELVE PERSONS AGREE TO LEAVE PERUVIAN EMBASSY

PA132338 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] Twelve of the 15 persons who sought asylum at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana voluntarily abandoned that embassy to accept the guarantees offered by Cuban authorities. After stating in handwritten notes that they agreed to accept the dispositions dictated in this regard by Cuba, the individuals, among them a woman and a 16-year-old youth, gradually left the Peruvian Embassy during the past weeks.

A Peruvian diplomatic source confirmed this information and explained that the embassy officials only had to establish coordination procedures for the group's reintegration into normal life after 4 years at the embassy. Last June seven persons who had sought asylum at the Venezuelan Embassy in Havana since 1979 voluntarily left the embassy. Only one 60-year-old man has refused to leave the embassy.

NONALIGNED MOVEMENT REITERATES SUPPORT

FL061236 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish GMT 6 Oct 84

[Text] At the United Nations, the Nonaligned Movement has warned of the imminent danger of a direct intervention by imperialistic forces against Nicaragua, Cuba, and other Latin American nations.

A communique approved at the movement's ministerial-level meeting states that activities against Nicaragua increase the possibilities of a regionwide war, and obstruct the necessary dialogue needed to obtain a negotiated and political solution to the problems in the region.

The document reiterates the movement's solidarity with Cuba, the need for an end to U.S. economic blockading against Cuba, and supports Cuban demands to recover the Guantanamo military base which the United States occupies.

COMMENTARY: BOLIVIAN UDP OVERCOMES INTERNAL CRISIS

PA130227 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Report by Jorge Luna, PRELA correspondent in La Paz -- recorded]

[Text] The Democratic and Popular Unity Front, UDP, has overcome a crisis following dangerous differences among the parties involved in President Hernan Siles Zuazo's government.

The internal differences within the ruling front were overcome. Hence, Siles Zuazo can now appoint his new ministerial cabinet. This will coincide with the second anniversary of the democratic process.

The Bolivian president had to participate in the special Congress session in which the opposition majority tried to put his prestige on the line. In addition, he had to face [words indistinct] of the Bolivian Labor Federation, COB, that is prepared a mobilization plan against antipopular economic measures.

The position that the government will now take in what has been called the second phase of the process is not yet officially known. However, some details were revealed: for example, it is probable that 10 of the 18 ministers will be ratified, although some of them may switch ministries. However, the most important thing is that the UDP maintained unity when at least one of its members had threatened to leave the group in view of the possible implementation of an antipopular economic program. Now, there are assurances that the UDP has drafted a popular plan to control the crisis.

Some labor union sources that [word indistinct] a letter sent by the UDP to the COB said that the country's top labor union will participate in the dialogue proposed by the government to discuss economic policy.

Siles Zuazo's invitation to work on a national agreement extends to the private sector, Parliament, and other sectors. However, only the COB decided to participate. Hence, the second anniversary of the Bolivian process, according to the consensus of analysts, could in fact mark the beginning of a new political phase and a new correlation of forces.

COSTA RICAN DEPUTY CRITICIZES U.S. POLICY

PA130317 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Costa Rican Deputy Ricardo Rodriguez interviewed by Pedro Martinez Pirez, in San Jose, Costa Rica; no date given -- recorded]

[Text] [Martinez Perez] Ricardo, I would like to hear your opinion about the results of the [EEC, Spanish, Portuguese and Contadora] -- foreign ministers' summit meeting in San Jose.

[Rodriguez] I would say that, separating the conference's two main goals, there was an opening of possibilities in the economic field regarding European aid to Central America. Perhaps the EEC must follow up with the mechanisms to extend this economic aid. I think that the political aspect of the conference is particularly relevant, because the European countries endorse our hopes for peace and the need for a regional dialogue to solve our problems peacefully. This coincides with the Costa Ricans' feelings, because we really want to achieve a peaceful solution to the Central American conflict and to strengthen Costa Rica's neutrality. From this viewpoint, I think that the Reagan administration's traditional attitude was countered, since the United States advocates a military solution to the conflict. I believe that Nicaragua's role in the conference was positive, and it was not isolated. The ministers attending the meeting insisted on the need for coherent efforts to achieve peaceful solutions to the conflict.

[Martinez Pirez] What is your impression of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz' confidential letter to the EEC foreign ministers, which was disclosed in San Jose?

[Rodriguez] As former President Jose Figueres said, Shultz' letter was inappropriate, and it faithfully portrays the U.S. Government's efforts to isolate Nicaragua. The Reagan administration actually made a tremendous mistake when it sent the letter. The attitude behind the letter is also demonstrated by the fact that, upon closure of the conference, the U.S. Government sent a $60-million loan through AID to strengthen the private sector in a effort to show the EEC, Central America, and the world that the U.S. Government has its own way of solving conflicts. In fact, this attitude is not welcomed in Costa Rica. Even though this kind of aid can solve the private sector's problems, it also creates resentment among the people, because it seems as if the United States is brazenly trying to reassert its power, right after the conference. It seems as if the U.S. Government is trying to tell the EEC: The United States is here with its money, solving problems in its own way.

I deplore the fact that the letter was sent; it was inappropriate, it was a tremendous mistake, and it is in accordance with the Reagan administration's traditional policies and positions. However, we must offset this with our efforts for peace, to solve our conflict in an overall way, and with the participation of forces and countries as important as Nicaragua. In other words, Nicaragua must never be isolated from a peaceful solution to the Central American conflict.

[Martinez Perez] Deputy Rodriguez, Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto said that, in his opinion, the United States suffered a crushing defeat in San Jose when it sought to isolate Nicaragua.

The agreements included the five Central American countries, and the European foreign ministers adamantly refused to exclude Nicaragua. What do you think about this? Do you believe this was a victory for Nicaragua?

[Rodriguez] Of course, the European decision to include all Central American nations, without excluding anyone, was a blow to President Reagan's policy. Of course, Nicaragua grew stronger as a result, and it is satisfactory to know that Nicaragua has announced its acceptance of the Contadora Document. This helped to consolidate the Contadora Group's position at the foreign ministers' conference. This was definitely a success for Nicaragua, and for those of us who discuss and solve our problems, the inclusion of Nicaragua was important. Since the Nicaraguan elections are near and since the Contadora Group's efforts were strengthened at the conference, I dare to assert that Nicaragua and the Nicaraguan people emerged victorious from this foreign ministers' conference.

HONDURAN COMMUNIST LEADER CRITICIZES GOVERNMENT

PA142316 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Oct 84

["Excerpts" of interview with Rigoberto Padilla Rush, secretary general of the Honduran Communist Party, by Pedro Martinez Pirez in San Jose, Costa Rica, date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Martinez] Padilla, I would like your assessment of the current political, economic, and social situation in your country, Honduras.

[Padilla] If I were to briefly describe the current situation in Honduras, I would say that two important facts stand out. The first is the occupation of our territory by U.S. troops, and the second is the acute economic and social crisis that the country has been suffering for many years, but which has worsened alarmingly. Therefore it can be said, without fear of exaggerating, that our country is experiencing very dramatic moments, such as it has never experienced in its entire republican existence.

It must be pointed out that this economic crisis, which is manifested in different ways, in massive unemployment which now almost includes two-thirds of the economically active population, in the increasing poverty of the masses, and by the desperation of large social sectors who refuse to accept a policy imposed on our people by a government that has kneeled down to the dictates of the IMF, alaso has policitcal repercussions. These repercusions are expressed in the total opposition of all of the social classes and the majority of the Honduran political parties to the current government led by Roberto Suazo Cordova, who has been condemned not only for this erroneous economic policy but for his outrageous defeatism toward the dictates of the Yankee Pentagon as well.

I believe this is one way of describing a situation that has converted our country, unfortunately for our people's honor, into a base for the counterrevolutionary actions which are part of the Reagan administration strategy for the Central American area.

[Martinez] Padilla, here in San Jose, we have spoken to journalists who recently visited Honduras, and they have told us that there is discomfort in that country over the U.S. military presence.

[Padilla] It is interesting to point out one fact. At the beginning of the U.S. military occupation, some social sectors certainly had false expectations, say small and medium businessmen, who thought that the mere arrival of the U.S. troops would increase circulation of dollars.

However, all of these hopes have been in vain, becuase the U.S. troops' conduct has been such that even their water and Coca-Colas are imported from the United States. Moreover, the Yankee soldier's violent attitude of abuse of our people, particularly our women, has generated a response from our people. They hate the occupation soldiers and are expressing this in different ways, through individual protests or through massive demonstrations that have characterized the popular movement in the past months.

Since March, for example, there has been increased movement among the masses in Honduras, which has resulted in greater popular demonstrations in the capital as well as in San Pedro Sula. On 1 May, more than 150,000 people marched. They were from all of the political credos and all of the social classes. Their march not only marked the traditional feast of the working class, it also represented our peoples' protest against the economic crisis, against the war, against the occupation by U.S. troops, and against Reagan's policy of interference in Central America.

I could say, therefore, that at this time, even the traditionally conservative sectors have decidedly supported the rescue of the fatherland's dignity. It is not accidental that Froilan Turcios has been redeemed within the intellectual and student sector. Turcios was a great writer, a great Honduran prose writer who struggled against the Yankee invasion in 1924 and who, as is well-known, was one of the great publishers for the Sandinist cause from 1927 to 1933. Moreover, the Catholic church is not insensitive to this protest. It has clearly rejected the Honduran Government's treacherous and defeatist behavior. Most characteristic, and most significant is the fact that within the Honduran Army itself there are dignified and honest officials who are indignant, and who in one way or another have protested against the presence of an army that discredits the moral authority and questions the existence of the Honduran Army itself.

NICARAGUA'S HUGO TORRES DECRIES U.S. AGGRESSION

PA131316 International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Report by Luis Cabrera, PRELA correspondent in Managua, Nicaragua -- recorded]

[Text] Commander Hugo Torres, chief of the Political Section of the Sandinist Peoples Army, EPS, has analyzed the current situation of aggression Nicaragua is experiencing.

[Begin recording] [Cabrera] What is the status of this situation of aggression? Commander Daniel Ortega has said that a large-scale aggression will begin on 15 October. As chief of the EPS Political Section and an active Sandinist, what is your view on this?

[Torres] We believe that the counterrevolution, and in this case, imperialism as well, has reached the point where it must use all of its counterrevolutionary forces to attempt to disrupt the current trend of developments. This trend is very unfavorable to the counterrevolution, first because the Nicaraguan Government has accepted the Contadora Document and second because it has given concrete proof of its willingness to find a political solution to the Central American situation vis-a-vis the United States.

In this context, the 4 November elections are very important because the counterrevolution is attempting to obstruct them in order to appear as a strong military force and to show that there is a civil war in Nicaragua. This would make it appear that the elections are taking place amid an irregular situation. All of this is aimed at giving the U.S. Government a pretext for claiming that the Nicaraguan elections are fraudulent and the result of imposition.

That would detract credibility from the elections and assist them at the end of this year and the beginning of the next, in their attempt to justify escalating aggression and an open military intervention by the United States. We believe that Junta Coordinator Commander Daniel Ortega was very clear when he said that he expects an escalation of aggression in the next few days to obstruct the 4 November elections.

In addition to the elections, we are approaching the time when coffee and other crops that are important to our economy are harvested. The counterrevolution is also planning to obstruct those activities in order to create a more difficult economic situation than the one we are already experiencing as a result of the U.S. aggression against Nicaragua. [end recording]

That was Commander Hugo Torres, chief of the EPS Political Section.

REVIEW OF CURRENT SITUATION IN NICARAGUA

PA081407 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Oct 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Nicaraguan elections will be held on 4 November; they will not be postponed because of threats of A U.S.-sponsored military invasion, will not be postponed because of threats of a U.S.-sponsored military invasion, Commander Bayardo Arce, coordinator of the FSLN Political Committee, has said in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The Nicaraguan leader, who participated in a meeting of the Socialist International in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, made this statement in response to reports published by some media in the sense that elections in Nicaragua could be postponed as requested by the rightist Democratic Coordinating Board, CDN.

In this respect, Bayardo Arce referred to the negotiations between the Nicaraguan Government and this organization, which groups three political parties and a small union central, and noted that these talks had failed because of the CDN's intrasigence.

With the failure of these talks, it has finally been confirmed that the Nicaraguan elections will take place without the CDN's participation, since the second deadline for registering political organizations expired at the end of last month.

Bayardo Arce held four meetings in Rio de Janeiro with the CDN's presidential and vice presidential candidates, Arturo Cruz and Adan Fletes, as well as with CDN Leader Luis Rivas Leiva. It was learned that during the meetings Cruz presented demands which were unrelated to the Nicaraguan electoral process, including the release of prisoners convicted for murder during the Somozist regime and mercenaries captured during clashes with the Sandinist People's Army. In addition, Cruz demanded changes in Nicaragua's foreign policy which would modify that nation's status as full member of the Nonaligned Movement.

The failure of talks with the CDN also coincides with the launching of a new counterrevolutionary armed offensive in northern Nicaragua aimed at thwarting the electoral process. Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Nicaraguan Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, made these charges at the 39th period of sessions of the UN General Assembly. Ortega stressed that the CIA and the U.S. Pentagon have plans to resume mining of Nicaraguan ports, conducting air attacks, and taking over towns bordering on (?Honduras). The Sandinist leader said that the new imperialist military offensive is scheduled to begin on 15 October, and to this end CIA mercenary forces are currently concentrating in areas bordering on Nicaragua in Honduras and Costa Rica. Ortega added that U.S. forces are also ready for an eventual bombing, landing, and direct intervention in Nicaragua.

Regarding the revised Contadora Group Document for Peace and Cooperation in Central America, Daniel Ortega challenged the United States to express clearly its position either for or against the document. The world has a right to know if the United States is willing to live in peace with the Central Amrican peoples or if it will insist on imposing war on them. U.S. objections to the Contadora Document and its pressures on the other Central American countries to thwart these efforts proves that the White House is not interested in any solution other than aggression, Commander Daniel Ortega stated.

AS the Nicaraguan Government has affirmed, the current Central American situation is [word indistinct] for the internal and external enemies of the Sandinist revolution. With their decision to not participate in the elections, the Nicaraguan rightist sectors have demonstrated their absolute support for the war fomented by the United States and Washington's mercenaries. In addition, Washington's lack of support for the Contadora Document confirms the warmongering policy of U.S. imperialism.

COMMENTARY REVIEWS REAGAN-MONDALE DEBATE

FL121930 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Carlos Mora Herman commentary]

[Text] U.S. analysts, experts, and TV viewers who watched the political debate between Ronald Reagan and Walter Mondale have agreed that Mondale beat his opponent. It is also their opinion that this outcome will not have any effect on next month's election and predict Reagan will win with a wide margin.

But, what actually happened Sunday during the televised confrontation from Louisville, Kentucky, between the present U.S. president running for reelection and the Democratic candidate, Walter Mondale? For the 100 million TV viewers, even though Reagan has the skills of an actor and is considered a screen wizard, he looked nervous, hesitant, at times incoherent and unsure, and gave evasive and contradictory answers. Mondale was very calm, gave clear and precise answers, used statistics very well, and dominated the situation during the 90-minute debate.

Both candidates answered numerous questions about domestic policies, the budget deficit, tax increases, reduction in government spending, religion in politics, and other subjects from a three-member panel of journalists, two men and a woman, moderated by Barbara Walters, Reagan and Mondale did nothing else but support their parties' platforms approved at the Republican and Democratic conventions, but Mondale did it more effectively.

Mondale attacked Reagan for cutting social programs that have affected the poorer classes, especially children, youth, and the elderly, and stated that, if elected president, under no circumstances will he cut those programs. The observers think that Mondale and his party cannot claim victory since there will be a second debate next Sunday, the 21st, when U.S. foreign policy will be discussed. In that debate, Reagan will be able to eliminate Mondale's lead and show that the brainwashing of the American public opinion carried out by his propaganda team is very powerful.

A NEWSWEEK poll on Sunday's debate shows Mondale as the winner, 54 to 35. But the majority of those interviewed believe that Reagan better reflected the people's point of view, that he is better qualified to solve the nation's problems, and that he has better ideas to preserve U.S. prosperity. To understand this, it is necessary to know the American pyschology and the way information and the different international political problems are handled.

It is certain that as the November elections draw closer, the situation turns more dangerous and the risk of a Yankee military attack against Nicaragua and Cuba is greater. In the face of this risk, there is no alternative but to get prepared as we are doing.

U.S. VICE PRESIDENTIAL DEBATE REPORTED

FL121155 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1103 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] Vice President George Bush was aggressive, radiated false optimism, and was often unclear in his statements during his debate with Democratic candidate Geraldine Ferraro. The debate took place in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This debate at the level of vice presidential candidates of the U.S. Republican and Democratic Parties was not as exciting as the debate between Ronald Reagan and Walter Mondale on 7 October, according to the opinions of the observers.

From the point of view of the impression television viewers may have received, it has been said that Republican George Bush overacted in his role and sounded insincere on various occasions, especially when he tried to adopt a paternalistic attitude and be pleasant simultaneously.

Democrat Geraldine Ferraro began the debate unenthusiastically and it was only toward mid-debate that she managed to assert herself and make authoritative statements filled with facts and figures. Ferraro won the debate on domestic affairs, whereas in the foreign affairs section Bush was able to distort Ferraro's statements.

SUPERTANKER BASE BEING BUILT IN MATANZAS

PA142146 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Text] A base for supertankers is being built in the Cuban province of Matanzas at a cost of more than $200 million. This is the most important work being carried out by the Cuban Revolution in that region. The base, which will be built with technical and financial aid from the Soviet Union, will have more than 20 tanks with a 50,000 cubic meter volume, 2 oil pipelines for transporting oil to the Cienfuegos and Havana refineries, and 4 piers that will allow big ships to dock. The supertankers base will occupy approximately 200,000 square meters of coastal territory, between the Matanzas Bay coast and La Via Blanca, in Havana. The base will solve the problems concerning oil that has been transported from the Soviet Union.

EDUCATION MINISTER ADDRESSES TOURISM CONGRESS

FL131602 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] Let us increase solidarity among mankind and cooperation between peoples through tourism and all other means, and in this manner we will have made an effort to safeguard ourselves from war, from catastrohpe, and we will have worked for the future of humanity. This appeal was made in Havana by Armando Hart, Politburo member and minister of culture, during the official inauguration of the 11th Congress of the Latin American Confederation of Tourism Press, which will meet in Havana through Tuesday. Hart acknowledged that solidarity, which is one of the objectives of the congress, cannot be only an idealistic aspiration today but, under present conditions, must become an immediate goal that cannot be put off. He said: For every honest man who sincerely loves peace, whatever his ideology, his political, philosophical, and religious convictions may be, Cuba holds out its hand and aspires to his friendship.

POPE JOHN PAUL II ARRIVES, ADDRESSES CELAM MEETING

Opposition Invited to Meeting

FL111302 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] In an apparent gesture to promote national unity, Dominican Republic President Salvador Jorge Blanco has invited opposition leaders to sit in on his official meeting with Pope John Paul II during the pope's visit to the Dominican Republic. President [Jorge] Blanco also decreed to day and tomorrow as national holidays. Pope John Paul will arrive in Santo Domingo at 2 o'clock this afternoon and will meet with government officials tonight. Tomorrow the pope travels to Puerto Rico.

Pope Met By Thousands

FL111856 Paris AFP in Spanish 1818 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Santo Domingo, 11 Oct (AFP) -- Pope John Paul II arrived today in Santo Domingo for a 24-hour visit to the Dominican Republic, a small island in the Caribbean. The pope's plane landed at Santo Domingo's airport at 1345, 15 minutes ahead of schedule. Several thousand people were waiting at the airport under a scorching sun for the pope's arrival.

States Support for Contadora

PA122214 Paris AFP in Spanish 1838 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] Santo Domingo, 12 Oct (AFP) -- Pope John Paul II today stated his support for the efforts the Contadora Group is making for peace in Central America, condemned the abandonment of Christianity, and urged Latin American "to resist" those who want "to drown" their hopes, weakened by the foreign debt problem.

Speaking at the Latin American Episcopal Council (CELAM) meeting that began this morning, the pope urged the congregation to face the church's challenges today and in the future: the shortage of qualified priests, the secularizing of society, the obstacles to freedom of worship, the division of the church, government corruption, and armed conflicts. To this he added an "improper international relations behavior" that produces a most serious problem: "the foreign debt problem of the Third World countries, particularly Latin America."

At noon, shortly after opening the CELAM conference, the pope stated his solidarity with the Contadora Group in a private meeting with the foreign ministers of Colombia and Venezuela. He told them that he is "very happy" with this effort and promised to help.

In his homily to open the conference this morning at the Santo Domingo Olympic Center, John Paul II characterized those who promote ecclesiastic division as "incoherent people" who "are creating a true scandal in the Christian community" of a society "claiming a long-awaited justice." The pope said that public corruption, armed conflicts, "large expenditures to prepare for death and not for progress, and the lack of ethics are tiresome and destroy hopes for a better future."

The pope said that the foreign debt of the poor countries "could create conditions that could result in an indefinite social paralyzation and condemn entire nations to permanent indebtedness and underdevelopment." In this regard he recalled what he said in July of this year in Fluelen: [Switzerland] "The world of finances is also a human world, our world, a world that is judged by all of us. Ethical principles are valid there also."

The pope urged the Latin American countries to resist whatever goes against their hopes, "the temptations offered by those who want you to forget your undeniable Christian vocation and to seek social models that either ignore or are contradictory to Christianity."

Without mentioning Nicaragua but clearly alluding to it, the pope condemned those who "make faith an ideology and want to build a 'popular church' that is not Christ's church" as well as those who promote religious sects that do not have a Christian essence."

In his list of condemnable facts that threaten the Catholic Church, the pope mentioned "the anti-Christian temptation of violent people who become desperate and replace dialogue, reconciliation, and political solutions with arms and ideologies that want to substitute Christianity."

He also condemned the drug traffickers, pornography, and a neo-Malthusianism that wants to impose a new type of colonialism on the people. The pope also condemned "the meddling of foreign powers that defend their own economic, bloc, or ideologic interests and reduce countries to fields where they maneuver to serve their own strategies."

John Paul II addressed more than 40,000 people who filled Olympic Stadium and the surrounding area in downtown Santo Domingo; his reception was quite enthusiastic. The pope spoke under a white tent surrounded by top CELAM leaders. Thousands of colorful umbrellas provided relief on a hot day with a 30-degree temperature in shaded areas. Millions of people heard and saw the pope as he delivered his 5,000-word homily.

Jorge Terms Visit Successful

FL130106 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 2230 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] In his farewell speech to Pope John Paul II at Las Americas Airport, President Salvador Jorge Blanco said the pope's visit had been a success for the Catholic Church and for the country. The pope had called on Latin American nations to confront public office corruption and merchants of drugs and pornography.

The Colombian and Venezuelan foreign ministers provided the pope with a copy of the Contadora peace plan for Central America.

BRIEFS

TRAVEL TO SOCIALIST NATIONS -- Dominican citizens Luis Rafael Gomez Perez and Pedro Gustavo Nicasio Vasquez, both residents of Santo Domingo, have left for Havana, Cuba, traveling via Central American. Carmen G. Marte Almonte, resident of Santo Domingo, has left for Moscow to study at a Soviet university. She is traveling to the Soviet Union on a scholarship. [Text] [Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 27 Sep 84 p 3 FL] Edward Guillermo Almarante Peralta, Jose Antonio Cruz Feliz, and Manuel Enrique D'Oleo Jimenez, leaders of the United Confederation of Workers Union, have left for Sofia, Bulgaria, to take a labor union course. [Text] [Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 2 Oct 84 p 2 FL]

STUDENT COMPLETES GDR STUDIES -- Jose Antonio Diaz Celedonio has arrived from the GDR where he studied electrical engineering for 5 years on a scholarship at one of the universities. Originally, it had been reported that Diaz Celedonio had studied in the Soviet Union. [Text] [Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 2 Oct 84 p 1 FL]